PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH PARCEL, SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA

by

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Prepared for

Loveless Porter Architects

Prepared by

DOVETAIL
CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP, INC

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ABSTRACT

On behalf of Loveless Porter Architects (Loveless), Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey within the St. Patrick's Catholic Church property in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. The project area is parallel with Elys Ford Road and southeast of the intersection of Route 616. More specifically, it is situated east and north of National Park Service (NPS) land associated with the Battle of Chancellorsville, with the NPS boundary serving as a project area boundary line. In June 2010, Dovetail completed a Phase IA reconnaissance of the 17-acre parcel. During this work, Dovetail suggested that a total of 10 acres within the 17-acre parcel had the potential for intact archaeological deposits. The current study, therefore, included a subsurface investigation of these 10 acres plus an architectural survey of the entire project parcel and surrounding viewshed.

The project requires the acquisition of a United States Corps of Engineers wetland permit, thus necessitating compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended. The Phase I survey was completed as part of the Spotsylvania County permitting process. The goals of the survey were to identify any cultural resources over 50 years in age and to make recommendations on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for all identified properties.

The current project area runs through a portion of the mapped boundaries of both the Chancellorsville battlefield (088-5180), determined eligible for the NRHP in 2000, and Wilderness battlefield (088-5183), found eligible in 2007. Dovetail recommends that both resources retain the characteristics that rendered them eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No other architectural resources over 50 years in age are within the project viewshed. The archaeological investigation included a pedestrian survey, subsurface investigations, and metal detecting within areas identified in the Phase IA as having a moderate or high potential to contact archaeological sites. During the archaeological survey, a total of 160 shovel test pits (STPs) and three metal detector hits was excavated across the testable portion of the project area. It was found that a portion of the St. Patrick's property has been disturbed through the construction of the church and associated building as well as the installation of two drain fields. The wooded areas adjacent to the NPS property and the northeastern section of the property contain intact soils. One historic site (44SP0638) and an associated set of earthworks (088-5365), were recorded during the Phase I survey. These deposits are associated with the Civil War-era activity that occurred throughout this region. Dovetail recommends that the resource is Potentially Eligible for listing on the NRHP. The associated earthworks (088-5365) are recommended as a contributing element to the site but it is suggested that they are Not Eligible as an individual resource. In addition, both the site and the earthworks are recommended as contributing elements to the surrounding two battlefields.

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INTRODUCTION

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey of the St. Patrick's Church parcel in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. The survey was completed at the request of Loveless Porter Architects (Loveless). The project requires the acquisition of a United States Corps of Engineers wetland permit, thus necessitating compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended. The Phase I survey was completed as part of the Spotsylvania County permitting process.

In June 2010 Dovetail completed a Phase IA of the entire St. Patrick's property to provide a baseline assessment of cultural resource potential to Loveless (Gonzalez 2010). This work determined that over one-half of the project area had the potential to contain intact soils and thus subsurface deposits specifically associated with the Civil War, primarily due to the identification of a series of earthworks within the southern half of the project area. Based on the results of the Phase IA, Dovetail recommended that subsurface investigations be conducted on 10 of the total 17.8-acre property due to the potential for intact archaeological deposits. The architectural investigation included the entire project parcel plus the surrounding viewshed.

The Phase I cultural resource survey, conducted from August 30–September 3, 2010, included an architectural study, archaeological pedestrian survey, subsurface testing in the form of shovel test pits (STPs), metal detecting, and mapping of the previously identified earthworks. The work was conducted by Kerry González, Marco González, Carthon Davis, Kerri Barile, and Heather Littlefield with Ms. González serving as the Principle Investigator for archaeology and Dr. Barile performing as Principal Investigator for architectural history. Ms. González meets or exceeds the standards established for archaeologist and historian by the Secretary of the Interior, while Dr. Barile meets or exceeds standards for architectural historian, historian, and archaeologist.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project area runs parallel with Elys Ford Road, near the intersection of Route 616 just north of Chancellorsville in Spotsylvania County, Virginia (Figure 1, p. 3 and Figure 2, p. 4). The St. Patrick's Church property is bordered on the south and west by the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, on the west by an easement along the eastern side of Elys Ford Road, and on the north and east by wooded parcels that separate a housing development. The property is generally wooded and is primarily situated on two large finger ridges overlooking La Roque Run (Photo 1, p. 2). Development in the form of a modern church, parsonage building, office, and associated parking area dominate the western portion of the 17-acre property (Photo 2, p. 2). The 10 acres investigated during the archaeological portion of the Phase I is within the eastern and southern segments of the parcel where no development has yet occurred.

Loveless is proposing the construction of a new St. Patrick Church and Parochial School at the current St. Patrick facility. While plans for the property are in the very early stages, they currently include a new church and an associated parking area for the complex of buildings associated with the church operation.

Photo 1: View of Eastern Portion of Project Area, Facing North.

Photo 2: View of Church, Parking Lot, and School, Facing Northeast.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located in Spotsylvania County west of the break of the Piedmont and Coastal Plain geographical regions. Approximately 65 percent of the county lies in the Piedmont, including the current project area. This portion of Spotsylvania is an area that historically has been undeveloped, but in the last several decades development associated with the growth of Fredericksburg has been occurring in this area. The growth in this area is generally residential.

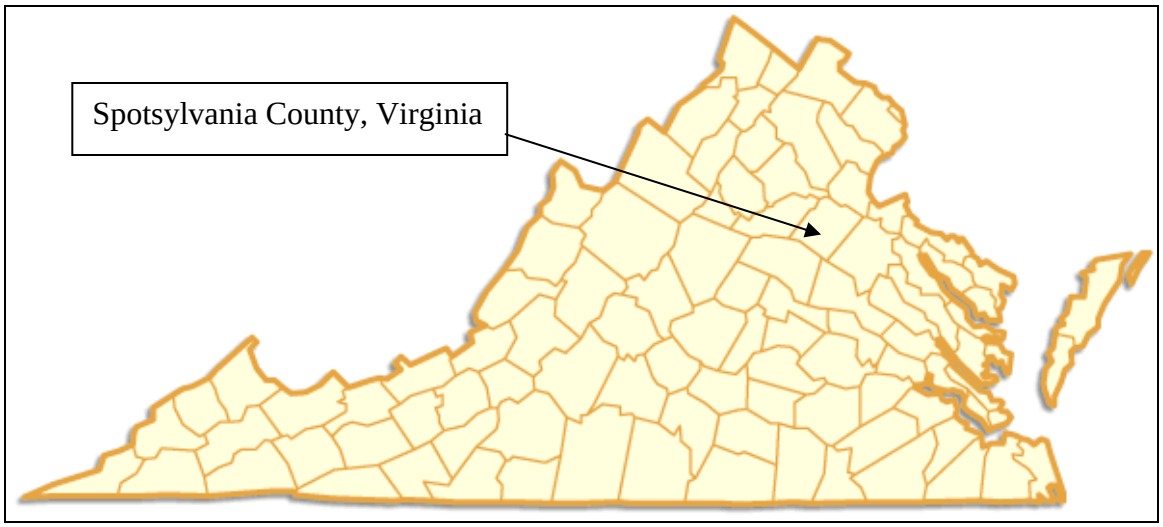

Figure 1: Map of Virginia and Spotsylvania County.

Geology

Situated halfway between Washington, D.C. and Richmond, Spotsylvania County encompasses 411 square miles. To the east, the Coastal Plain extends to the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean. To the west, the Piedmont stretches out to the Blue Ridge Mountains. The northern portion of the county is drained by the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers. The Piedmont of Spotsylvania County is sloping to moderately steep and is characterized by narrow to moderately broad ridges with gently sloping to steep side slopes. The general area is underlain by the Patuxent, Aquia and St. Mary's Formations (Elder 1985:2).

Soils

Soils found within the project area consist of LaRoque loam, Nason silt loams, and Toddstav silt loams. The Nason silt loams are the most common in the project area and are good soils for habitation as they are well drained and found on uplands. Minor soil types include the LaRoque loam and Toddstav silt loams (National Resource Conservation Service [NRCS] 2010).

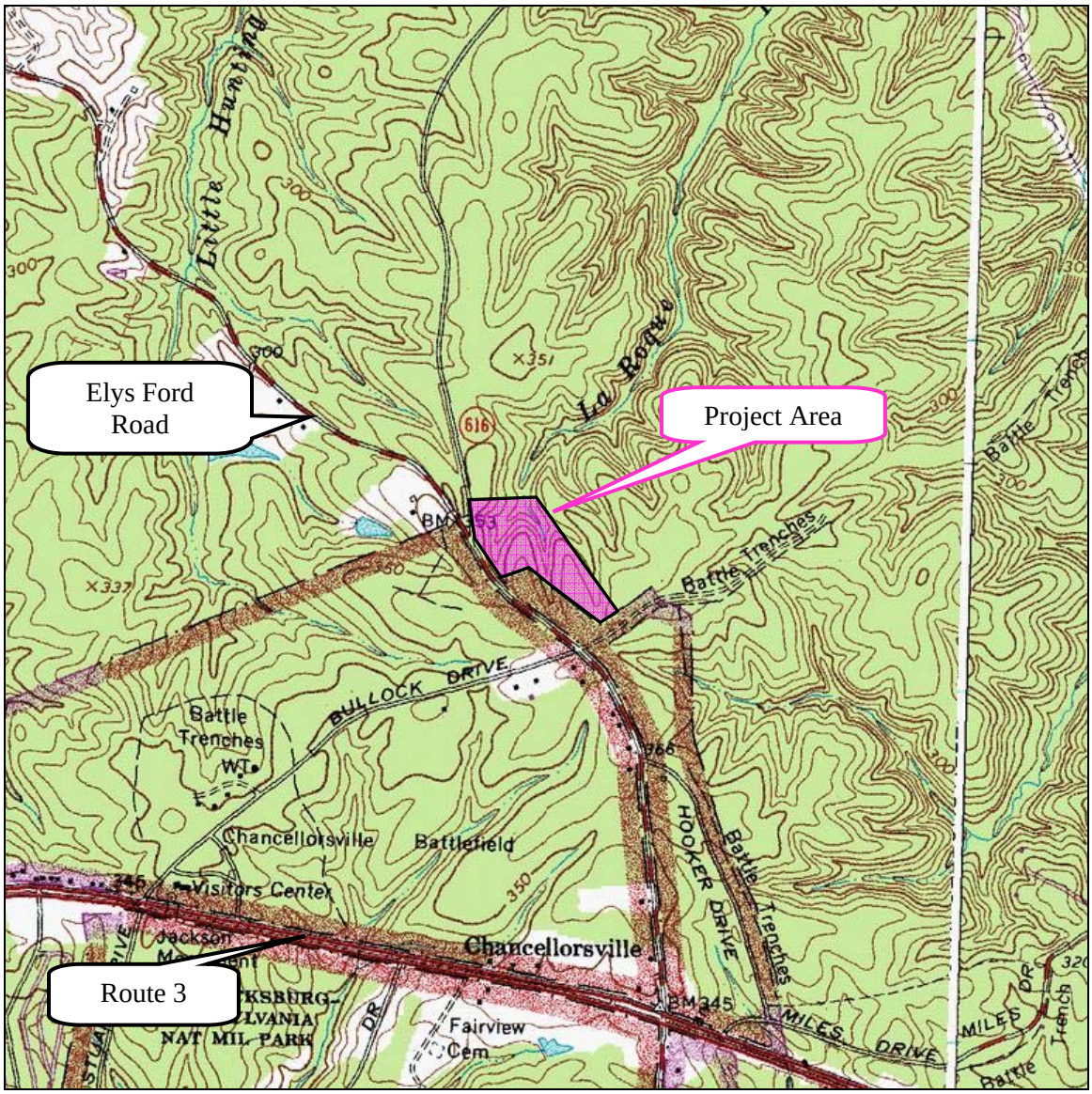

Figure 2: Location of Project Area on the 1994 USGS Chancellorsville 7.5-Minute Quadrangle (United States Geological Service [USGS] 1994).

LaRoque loam, 15 to 25 percent slope, are moderately deep to weathered bedrock, well-drained soils, and are generally found on uplands in the Piedmont Plateau. The parent material is residuum weathered from mica schist. A typical profile consists of 2 inches of dark grayish brown loam over 5 inches of light yellowish brown loam. This overlies 7 inches of reddish yellow loam, over 20 inches of yellowish brown loam (NRCS 2010).

Nason silt loams, 2 to 7 percent slope, are deep, well-drained soils, found on uplands. The parent material is residuum weathered from mica schist. A typical profile consists of 1 inch of very dark grayish brown silt loam over 8 inches of yellowish brown silt loam. This overlies 6 inches of yellowish brown silty clay loam, over 5 inches of strong brown silty clay, 8 inches of yellowish red silty clay, over 10 inches of yellowish red channery

silty clay loam and 12 inches of mottled yellowish red, red, and strong brown channery silt loam saprolite (NRCS 2010).

Nason silt loams, 7 to 15 percent slope, eroded, are deep, well-drained soils, found on uplands. The parent material is residuum weathered from mica schist. A typical profile consists of 1 inch of very dark grayish brown silt loam over 8 inches of yellowish brown silt loam, 6 inches of yellowish brown silty clay loam, 5 inches of strong brown silty clay, 8 inches of yellowish red silty clay, 10 inches of yellowish red channery silty clay loam, and 12 inches of mottled yellowish red, red, and strong brown channery silt loam saprolite (NRCS 2010).

Toddstav silt loams, 0 to 4 percent slope, are deep, poorly drained soils, found along drainageways in hardwood and pine forest. A typical profile consists of 3 inches of very dark grayish brown silt loam over 4 inches of gray silt loam, 5 inches of light gray silt loam, 32 inches gray loam, 11 inches of light gray silty clay loam, 10 inches light gray loam, and 6 inches gray loam (NRCS 2010).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Prehistoric Periods

The prehistoric cultural sequence of Virginia's eastern Piedmont parallels that of the other areas of Virginia and the Middle Atlantic Region. It is generally broken into three periods, Paleoindian (13,000–10,000 B.P.), Archaic (10,000–3,200 B.P.) and Woodland (3,200–400 B.P.). These periods are often divided into Early, Middle and Late periods. While this sequence represents a cultural continuum, archaeologists have noted that periods of adaptational stability are punctuated by periods of rapid change that do not necessarily correlate with the traditional cultural periods (Custer 1984; Smith 1986).

Paleoindian Period (13,000–10,000 B.P.)

The Native American occupation of the eastern portion of North America dates to approximately 13,000 to 10,000 B.P. The Paleoindian settlement-subsistence pattern revolved around hunting and foraging in small nomadic bands. These bands focused on hunting caribou, elk, deer, and now extinct mega-fauna (Goodyear et al. 1979; Meltzer 1988; Smith 1986). Evidence for this occupation is manifest in fluted projectile points used for hunting. Fluted points are rare and often identified as isolated occurrences. While these discoveries are infrequent, the eastern half of the United States has some of the highest concentrations of these finds. Almost 1,000 known fluted projectile points have been discovered in Virginia (Anderson and Faught 1998). While the fluted Clovis and Folsom projectile points are the best known of the Paleoindian point types, others include Hardaway-Dalton and Hardaway Side-Notched (Barber and Barfield 1989). Paleoindian stone tools are usually made from high quality cryptocrystalline lithic material. The Paleo tool kit included scrapers, gravers, unifacial tools, wedges, hammerstones, abraders, and other tools used for chopping and smashing (Gardner 1989).

To the west of the project area, archaeologists excavated the Brook Run site. A hearth feature from the site revealed a radio carbon date of 11,670 B.P. suggesting a Paleoindian occupation. Additional dates at the site provide evidence for a later Early Archaic occupation as well. This site sits on a jasper seam that would have provided good quality lithic material for tool production (Voigt 2004).

Archaic Period (10,000–3200 B.P.)

The Archaic Period is generally divided into three phases, Early (10,000–8800 B.P.), Middle (8800–5500 B.P.), and Late (5500–3200 B.P.). There does not appear to be a dramatic change in the tool kits of the Early Archaic and their Paleoindian predecessors. Actually, their settlement and subsistence patterns appear to be very similar (Anderson et al. 1996; Cable 1996). The transition into the Archaic Period is marked by an increase in site size and artifact quantity, as well as an increase in the number of sites (Egloff and McAvoy 1990). Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic Period include the Kirk

Corner-Notched and Palmer Corner-Notched projectile points (Coe 1964; Custer 1990). In addition, some bifurcated stem points such as St. Albans and LeCroy appear to be associated with the increased use of hafted endscapers (Coe 1964). The Early Archaic also marks the first appearance of ground stone tools such as axes, celts, adzes and grinding stones. At the close of this period, we see a shift to an increased reliance on a wider range of lithic resources.

While there appears to be a relatively high degree of cultural continuity between the Early and Middle Archaic Periods, sites dating to the Middle Archaic Period are more numerous suggesting an increase in population, and sites appear to be occupied for longer Periods of time. The Middle Archaic Period coincides with a relatively warm and dry Period that may have resulted in widespread population movements (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987; Stoltman and Baerreis 1983). Mouer (1991:10) sees the primary cultural attributes of the Middle Archaic as "small-group band organization, impermanent settlement systems, infrequent aggregation phases, and low levels of regional or areal integration and interaction". Projectile points diagnostic of the Middle Archaic Period include Stanley Stemmed, Morrow Mountain Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate, and Halifax Side-Notched.

The Late Archaic Period is often seen as the culmination of trends that began during the Early and Middle Archaic (Dent 1995:178). Dent (1995:178) suggests that the Late Archaic is "a time that contains both the ends of one way of life and the beginnings of a significant redirection". The artifact assemblage is dominated by bifacial tools; however, expedient flake scrapers, drills, perforators and utilized flakes are characteristic of these assemblages. Groundstone tools, including adzes, celts, gourges and axes are seen during this period, with the grooved axe making its first appearance during the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:181–182). Diagnostic projectile points of the narrow blade tradition, often viewed as the early portion of the Late Archaic Period, include the Vernon, Bare Island/Lackawaxen, Clagett, and Holmes (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

The period of time from approximately 4500 B.P. to 3200 B.P. is referred to as the Transitional Period by some (Mouer 1991), while others argue that due to the lack of pottery it is more accurately classified as an extension of the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:180). By the early portion of this time period, glacial retreat had led to higher sea levels on the Atlantic seaboard. This allowed for the development of large estuaries and tidal wetlands that were conducive to the development of coastal resources such as fish and shellfish. Sites dating to this time period are often located in areas where populations can exploit these types of resources, such as river valleys, the lower portion of the coastal plain tributaries of major rivers, and near swamps. This has lead archaeologists to postulate that fish began to play a larger role in the subsistence system. Platform hearths seen during this period are interpreted as being associated with fish processing (Dent 1995:185). The first definitive evidence of shellfish exploitation is seen during this period on the lower reaches of the Potomac (Potter 1982).

Transitional Period sites tend to be larger than those of the Archaic Periods, likely reflecting an increase in population, however, there is still no evidence for year-round

occupation. Dent (1995) argues that the larger sites may be misinterpreted as reflecting longer term occupation and may simply be sites that were revisited for short period on many occasions. Material culture associated with the Transitional Period includes steatite or soapstone vessels as well as the groundstone tools discussed above. Broad-bladed points associated with the later portion of the Late Archaic or Transitional Period include the Savannah River, Susquehanna, Perkiomen, Dry Brook, and Orient Fishtail projectile points (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

Woodland Period (3200–400 B.P.)

The Woodland Period is divided into three phases, Early (3200 B.P.–2300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2300–1100 B.P.), and Late (1100–400 B.P.). The introduction of pottery, agriculture, and a more sedentary lifestyle mark the emergence of the Woodland Period. The population surge that began in the Archaic continues in this period. The concurrent development of agriculture and pottery led early theorists to posit that they were linked; however few still support this position. Alternatively, the evolution of technological and subsistence systems as well as various aspects of pan-Eastern interaction are currently believed to underlie the evolution of ceramic vessels (Egloff 1991).

Steatite-tempered Marcey Creek pottery, dating to the Early Woodland Period, is thought to be the earliest ceramic wares in Virginia's Piedmont. Marcey Creek wares, considered experimental, are typically shallow, slab built forms (Dent 1995; McLearen 1991). Another steatite-tempered ware, Selden Island, followed Marcey Creek and soon other temper types appear in the archaeological record (McLearen 1991). Approximately 1100 B.P. there is a shift from the earlier slab construction techniques to coil and conoidal or globular vessels. This shift is accompanied by the introduction of surface treatments such as cord marking and net impression (Dent 1995; McLearen 1991). Projectile points associated with the Early Woodland Period include Rossville Stemmed and possibly Piscataway Stemmed (Dent 1995).

The Middle Woodland is marked by the rise of certain sociocultural characteristics that include "interregional interaction spheres, including the spread of religious and ritual behaviors which appear in locally transformed ways; localized stylistic developments that sprung up independently alongside interregional styles increased sedentism and evidence of ranked societies or incipient ranked societies" (McLearen 1992:55). While there is a degree of commonality among Middle Woodland peoples, one of the striking characteristics of this period is the rise of regional trends, particularly in pottery. Coastal Plain and Piedmont ceramic styles can be distinguished, as well as north-south differences that correspond to river drainages that drain into the Chesapeake Bay or Albemarle Sound. The diversity of surface treatments increase after 1500 B.P. and analysis of the regional pottery indicates that the Potomac, the Rappahannock, and Upper Dan were slightly different cultural subareas in the physiographic province of the Piedmont (Hantman and Klein 1992). The Middle Woodland Period also sees the introduction of the triangular or Levanna projectile point.

The Late Woodland Period is marked by an increased reliance on agriculture, attendant population growth, larger villages and increased sociocultural complexity (Turner 1992). Ceramic types of the Late Woodland Period in the Piedmont include the quartz-tempered Gaston Simple Stamped and sand/crushed rock-tempered Dan River pottery (Hantman and Klein 1992). The trend towards sedentary settlements continues throughout the Late Woodland Period. In the early portion of this period, settlements consist of small clusters of houses with little to no internal organization. However, by 300 B.P., larger villages are observed. Features associated with these villages include palisades, houses, hearths, storage pits, and burials (Hantman and Klein 1992). The smaller Madison triangular projectile point is generally associated with the Late Woodland Period.

Contact Period

The Contact and early historic period refer to the time period during which the native groups had their first contact with Europeans and European goods. Native adaptations to the changing social and political environment of the Piedmont are poorly understood. The Piedmont was occupied by several Siouan-speaking groups during the late prehistoric and Contact Periods (Mouer 1983). The material culture of the period is characterized by sand- and grit-tempered pottery decorated with simple stamped decorative motifs, often similar and likely derived from Late Woodland styles (Potter 1993). The introduction of European goods is a distinguishing characteristic of this period. Depopulation related to European born disease and changed trade dynamics are the two primary factors often cited in cultural changes during this period.

Historic Period

Contact Period and the Seventeenth Century

While some sources state that Europeans had explored the area around Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County as early as 1570 (Alvey 1978:1), it was John Smith who left the first written record of his visit (Mansfield 1977:11). In his *Generall Historie of Virginia* (Smith 1966), originally published in 1624, Smith described his 1608 explorations along both the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers looking for trading opportunities and other resources. In July 1608, Smith and his colleagues followed the Rappahannock River to the falls, the location of present-day Fredericksburg, where his company was forced to turn back by dangerous travel conditions (Mansfield 1977:2; Quinn 1908:13).

From 1608 to the 1650s, however, European settlement in the area was rare. It wasn't until 1655 that the first land patent in the area was given to Margaret Brent for 1000 acres just west of present-day Fredericksburg (Felder 1982; 3; Mansfield 1977:75). In 1666, Lawrence Smith and Robert Taliaferro patented 6,300 acres in eastern Spotsylvania County along the Rappahannock River (Goolrick 1935). The Virginia House of Burgesses commissioned Smith to build a fort on this property in 1676 to encourage settlement in the area (Felder 1982:5). The fort was to be developed as a community for 250 people, garrisoned by soldiers and furnished with ample munitions to ward off any encroachers (Goolrick 1922:10; Mansfield 1977:2). Though Smith's fort was originally

conceived as a sort of 'gateway' to the west, only a few temporary structures were built in the area, and no settlers moved there (Alvey 1978:2). The fort was disbanded by the House in 1682 (Mansfield 1977:2).

The largest and most successful precursor of future settlement in the general region occurred in 1714. Alexander Spotswood arrived in Virginia in 1710 to become the Lieutenant Governor. Spotswood quickly realized that the success of the colony lay in westward expansion, and he established two frontier forts in 1714 to achieve this goal. One fort was Christianna, located in what is today Brunswick County, southwest of Richmond. The second fort was located on a peninsula of the Rapidan River west of what is today Fredericksburg. The pentagonal fort was built and inhabited by a group of Germans from the Nassau-Siegen region. In honor of these 12 families of Germans and Queen Anne of England, the fort was named Germanna (Wayland 1989:10). Realizing the potential for the area to act as a frontier community, Spotswood brought over two additional groups of German indentured servants in 1717 and 1719, and the population of the Germanna area grew to over 200 people (Schurict 1977:66–69).

Prior to the founding of Fort Germanna, the only transportation routes in this area were the waterways and few forest paths created by Native Americans (Virginia Depoartment of Transportation [VDOT] 2002:2). The first European-based roadway in the area was a bridle path, ordered by the Virginia council in April 1714 (Mansfield 1977; Pawlett 1977; VDOT 2002). The Germanna path was developed by the Fort Germanna settlers and led from the falls near the Leaseland to the fort (Mansfield 1977:38). A few years later, a rolling road was built through this area (Mansfield 1977; Pawlett 1977; VDOT 2002). The new road, appropriately called Mines Road, connected Germanna to Spotswood's Tubal Iron Works and his newest enterprise, a wharf on Massaponax Run, located between the iron mines and the Leaseland (Fredericksburg) (Quinn 1908:22). With the help of the German workers, and later African slaves, Spotswood's iron business became the largest and most successful ironwork in Spotsylvania County and indeed the Atlantic region in the first decades of the eighteenth century. The Spotsylvania Iron Works, as he called it, was located 13 miles east of Germanna on Pipe Dam Creek. Contemporaries named Spotswood the Tubal Cane of Virginia, thus his iron works became known as Tubal. The iron works included both the iron mines and the foundry (Goolrick 1935:7). The cast furnace was located at Massaponnax, as well as storehouses, a tavern, and other businesses associated with the wharf. Although it is not known exactly when Spotswood's furnace went into operation, advertisement of byproducts made at the furnace began by 1723 (Spotswood 1945:11).

In 1720, Spotswood pushed the House to create Spotsylvania County with Germanna as the county seat (Felder 1982:13). Spotsylvania County was formed from what was Essex County. Essex County once contained the majority of northern Virginia, from Lancaster County on the east to the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west (Joyner 1999:13). The Virginia government allocated £500 to build a courthouse, church, prison, pillory, and stocks, and others who lived there built homes and other commercial buildings. The first session of court was held in the Summer of 1722, and one of the first orders of business was to grant a license to John Finlason for a tavern. Finlason ran the tavern out of his

home from 1722 until 1728 and hosted most of the incoming court officials during sessions at Germanna (Miller 1984). This is believed to be the first business in Spotsylvania County not owned or established by Alexander Spotswood.

In 1730, Spotswood was made Postmaster General of North America and the West Indies at a salary of £300 a year. The Virginia postal system was operated out of another Spotswood-founded Spotsylvania community, aptly named New Post, located at the intersection of what are today Routes 2 and 17 south of Fredericksburg. By 1732, county residents had grown tired of traveling to Germanna for monthly court meetings. The county seat of Spotsylvania officially moved to Fredericksburg on October 1, 1732 for the convenience of all inhabitants and county officials.

The Eighteenth Century

Only two years after the county court moved to Fredericksburg, the entire Germanna area was divided from Spotsylvania to create Orange County. Massaponnax, New Post, and Tubal remained in Spotsylvania. Over the next several decades, the county continued to be owned in large parcels by a handful of wealthy planters. Tobacco was the main cash crop. Like many Virginia counties, Spotsylvania was forced to diversify during the second half of the eighteenth century when the soils had become depleted by tobacco crops. “Tobacco was formerly planted to the exclusion of almost everything else; but within the last 30 years it has gradually given place to wheat and corn” (Martin 1835:280). Large plantations were divided into small farmsteads, and wheat and other grains became the agricultural staple. Accompanying this agricultural change, numerous new roads and industries were established at this time to accommodate the new crop needs. This included mills, warehouses, and bakeries at wharf locations and taverns and ferry/ford crossings at the major waterways.

By the time of the American Revolution, the county had solidly adopted the system of slave labor. Like many colonists, white residents wholeheartedly supported the Continental Congress and the move towards American Independence, but most white’s believed this did not refer to slaves. By the time of the first American census in 1790, enslaved African Americans outnumbered whites (5,171 white, 6,081 slave, and 348 free black) (Coleman and Trice 1934).

The end of the eighteenth century and a changing geographical population distribution of the county brought about new discontent about the county seat. Since 1732, Spotsylvania’s county seat was located in Fredericksburg, along the Rappahannock River. In 1780, the county seat moved to a more central location near the Po River. Despite protests by citizens of Fredericksburg, the county seat stayed in this new location for over 50 years (Mansfield 1977:93). The Spotsylvania Courthouse moved to its current location in 1838.

The Antebellum Years

After the economic boom of the post-Revolutionary years, Spotsylvania fell into a slight economic decline after 1820 due to a decrease in American flour demand. New transportation methods such as various canal systems and later the expanding railroad system opened up new areas to attain food products. By switching to crop rotation and contour plowing, however, Spotsylvania farmers were able to retain a modicum of their previous production.

One industry that emerged in the mid-nineteenth century was gold mining. The first gold lode in Virginia was discovered at Spotsylvania's Whitehall Mine in 1806 (Sweet 1980). The industry steadily increased and boomed between the 1830s and 1840. When large quantities of gold were discovered at Sutter's Mill in California in the 1840s, a large percentage of the local miners moved to the West Coast. Without the labor to support the lodes, the mining industry collapsed in the 1850s (Sweet 1980).

Like most of this region, the county was in a precarious position on the eve of the Civil War. Enslaved Africans made up over half of the population in 1860—8,360 of the 16,076 inhabitants (Coleman and Trice 1934). In preparation for the war, it is reputed that the court records were wrapped in paper and buried in a wood box behind the courthouse. Most of the counties sent their records to Richmond for safe keeping, but those records were destroyed during the burning of the Confederate capital. By burying the records, almost all of Spotsylvania's records were saved from destruction (Mansfield 1977:99–100).

The Civil War

Numerous major Civil War battles occurred within and around Spotsylvania County. Because the project area's location within the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) established boundaries of the Chancellorsville Battlefield and Wilderness Battlefield, this context will focus on the battles of Chancellorsville and Wilderness.

The Battle of Chancellorsville

For the Federals, Chancellorsville was a disappointing and fruitless campaign that resulted in a major defeat for the new Union commander, General Hooker. From a Confederate point of view, Chancellorsville brought General Lee his most creative and famous victory cementing his place in military history. Stonewall Jackson continued his legacy as a valiant and reliable field general; however, he paid with his life for his valor at Chancellorsville.

As General Hooker replace Burnside as the commander of the Union forces, he decided that a second frontal assault on Lee's forces, entrenched in Fredericksburg, was unwise. Hooker decided that he would move his troops twenty-five miles upstream to cross the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, utilizing both Germanna and Elys Ford to cross the Rapidan, and move back east behind Lee's troops to attack Lee on two fronts (Salmon

2001). He left General Sedgwick in command of a limited number of troops on the north side of the Rappahannock in Fredericksburg to distract Lee (Stackpole 1958:92–102).

Lee had considered Union approaches to crossing the Rappahannock and engaging his troops but reportedly had seen the primary range of crossing as extending from Banks Ford to Port Royal. In this sense, Hookers plan had effectively surprised Lee. Unfortunately for Hooker, Lee, characteristically calm and accurate, assessed the field reports he received and was able to surmise Hooker's plans and develop an unanticipated and aggressive response (Stackpole 1958:128–135).

Taking a wide birth to the west, Union forces encountered extensive Confederate defensives at U.S. Ford but Confederate forces retired from the river leaving Hooker in control of U.S. Ford without any losses on May 1, 1863. Lee received word of Hooker's maneuver and decided to split his inferior forces and move the majority of his forces to the west, leaving only one-sixth of his troops in Fredericksburg (Happel 1980:27).

As Lee arrived at Chancellorsville on May 2, he decided to again split his forces and flank Hooker, who at this point was entrenched at a house called Chancellorsville above the U.S. Ford (Salmon 2001). The reconnaissance for the flanking force, lead by Jackson, discovered the Union weakness of that flank, resting on no natural obstacle or strong point. Jackson successfully attacked the Union right in the late afternoon but in the confusion and darkness of the night Jackson was fatally wounded by his own troops (Happel 1980:27–28; Stackpole 1958:230–255).

With both Jackson and A.P. Hill wounded, J.E.B. Stewart was called from his cavalry division to command the Second Corps. Stewart had found himself with time on his hands and had led his cavalry to Elys Ford, where, reportedly, Federal wagon trains had parked. Stewart and his force of approximately 1,000 men arrived at Elys Ford to find Union General William Averell's Federal Cavalry on the north shore. Stewart had decided to exploit this situation through a preventative diversionary attack. However, just as the first volley of this attack commenced, Stewart was called to command the Second Corps. Stewart and his troops withdrew to Chancellorsville, sending word to Fitzhugh Lee to secure and hold Elys Ford Road (Stackpole 1958:269).

As Jackson smashed through the Union right, Hooker urgently called Sedgwick to move west to bolster his forces at Chancellorsville. Sedgwick did so, moving through Fredericksburg in the Second Battle of Fredericksburg with resistance from Early's forces. However, Early was so undermanned that the taking of Fredericksburg, which was previously deemed impossible, was achieved with relative ease. Early moved his troops east several miles as Sedgwick moved through town and reoccupied Fredericksburg at Marye's Heights the following day. Due to this maneuver, Sedgwick now found himself sandwiched between Confederate forces, just as Hooker had hoped to do to Lee with his flanking maneuver (Happel 1980:28; Stackpole 1958:306–317).

Sedgwick moved west towards Chancellorsville along Plank Road, modern day Route 3, encountering little more than skirmishes until arriving in the vicinity of Salem Church.

Since Hooker had failed to again engage the Confederate forces, General McLaws' and later General Anderson's divisions were dispatched from Chancellorsville to the east when Lee received word of Sedgwick's movements. With McLaws' forces occupying a ridge line, the Union forces attacked and eventually drove them back. By the afternoon of May 4, however, Anderson's forces had positioned themselves to the south of Sedgwick, and he was hemmed in on three sides (Happel 1980:29–35). Sedgwick received a dispatch from Hooker on the afternoon of May 4th telling him that he was too far abreast to direct and that he should keep the safety of his troops in mind. Sedgwick decided to hold his position and wait for the Confederate attack (Stackpole 1958:339).

Lee, having decided that Hooker was not going to move to reinforce Sedgwick, planned to drive Sedgwick north across the river. As Anderson's troops got into position late in the day on May 4th the attack began with Early and Anderson forcing the Union troops north across Plank Road. Unfortunately, the Confederates took heavy casualties in this attack due to strong artillery support for the Federals (Stackpole 1958:342).

Lee, in uncharacteristic fashion, ordered his first night attack of the war to drive Sedgwick across the river. This decision was driven by Lee's concern that Sedgwick would be able to dig in overnight and they would have to fight the day's battle all over again the next day. Sedgwick decided to cross the river and had a second bridge placed at Scott's Ford and by 2 to 3 a.m. on May 5th all of his troops had crossed the river and the Battle of Salem Church was completed (Stackpole 1958:342–344).

At midnight the night of May 4th–5th, Hooker called his only council of war to determine whether to withdraw across the Rappahannock at Banks Ford. With three of the five officers in attendance, and the senior officers at that, voting to stay and go on the offensive, Hooker made the decision to cross the river. The crossing was completed in adverse weather conditions on the early morning hours of May 6th and the Battle of Chancellorsville came to a close.

The Battle of Wilderness

Almost exactly a year later Confederate and Union troops faced off in the Battle of the Wilderness just to the southwest of Chancellorsville. The Wilderness was a large area of low scrub growth that was extremely difficult to move and navigate through. This area had been created by clearing for fuel for Governor Alexander Spotswood's furnace. In May of 1864, General Ulysses S. Grant, the Union Commander, had decided to open a new campaign against the Confederates. With the Confederate forces camped in the vicinity of Orange Court House and the Union troops near Culpeper Court House, Grant wanted to utilize his superior troop numbers to bring an end to the conflict. His strategy involved a three–pronged attack on Lee's forces. First, Burnside's Ninth Corps would cross the Rapidan and force the Confederates out of their strong earthworks from the east then Meade was to move to their west and engage them in battle. Second, General Meade's troops were to advance up the James towards Richmond. Finally, General Sigel would move south through the Shenandoah Valley and harass Lee's forces from the west disrupting supply lines (Rhea 1995:2–3).

Meade's Troops were marching early on May 4th 1864 (Salmon 2001). They crossed the Rapidan River at two points, Germanna Ford and Elys Ford. After camping one night at Chancellorsville, Meade's troops spent a second night camped at the Wilderness. Grant had believed that it would take Lee's troops at least two day to get to the Wilderness and had not posted pickets on the approach roads. Lee had acted quickly, noting that the Wilderness would neutralize the Federal's numeric advantage (Reah 1995:4–5).

After two days of brutal fighting in the Wilderness and some 29,800 dead solders', Grant decided to move out of the Wilderness and attempt to position himself between Lee and Richmond by a move to Spotsylvania Court House. This decision brought an end to one of the bloodiest battle of the war (Rhea 1995:5–21).

Reconstruction and Into the Twentieth Century

Because of the immense impact of the Civil War, Spotsylvania County had a prolonged and difficult Reconstruction period. Homes, land, and livestock were decimated during the war, and the county's work force left the area after Emancipation. Half of the county land that was under cultivation in 1860 was still unimproved in 1880 (Siegal et al. 1995), and the county wheat production went from 132,000 bushels before the war to 48,000 in 1890 (Coleman and Trice 1934).

In an attempt to lessen the burden, other industries and work locales were introduced. The mining of pyrite began in the early 1900s and was a moderate success throughout the 1910s (Lonsdale 1927), and the automobile allowed for area residents to live in Spotsylvania while driving to work in nearby Fredericksburg. By the Great Depression, the county's population included tens of thousands, many of whom were employed by large factories located in the eastern portion of the county, south of Fredericksburg. This included the Sylvania Company and the G&H Clothing Plant. Although times were tough, many of these factories were able to keep their doors open during the tumultuous 1930s (Heinemann 1981:95).

Growth of the county was relatively slow throughout the mid-twentieth century. The creation of Interstate 95 brought travelers and new residents an easier travel route across the eastern edge of the county. In the late-twentieth century, the Virginia Railway Express made Spotsylvania County a convenient place of residence for Washington, D.C. commuters. Although a few small crossroads communities retain some of their turn-of-the-century characteristics, many areas along primary transportation corridors have been completely altered.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The goal of the cultural resource survey was to identify any cultural resources on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the project area. The survey methodology employed to meet this goal was chosen with regard to the project's scope (i.e., the project's potential to affect significant resources, should they be present), the potential of the project area to contain significant archaeological resources, local field conditions, and the results of Dovetail's Phase IA study.

Based on the fact that the project area is located within two battlefields, the area was judged to have very high potential for Civil War-related resources as well as associated architectural properties. In addition, based on the project area's proximity to a water source, it was also judged to have a high potential for prehistoric sites.

Architectural Survey

The architectural survey was conducted to evaluate any historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts over 50 years in age for NRHP eligibility. The project's architectural Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as the entire 17-acre parcel plus any areas outside the immediate property boundaries where alterations to a resource's setting and feeling could occur. The APE first received an architectural and historical background literature and records search at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). This search assisted in determining the locations and descriptions of all potential architectural properties within the project area. Historic maps available online at the Library of Congress American Memory webpage and other repositories were also studied.

The APE was visually inspected through a vehicular and pedestrian reconnaissance to identify buildings, objects, structures, and districts over 50 years in age. Once identified, if present, each resource was evaluated for architectural significance and historic and physical integrity. The resources were documented through written notes and black & white photographs. The information obtained during the survey was then used to create an architectural form and make recommendations on the site's NRHP potential.

Archaeological Survey

The archaeological survey consisted of both a pedestrian survey and subsurface testing of the 10-acre intact area identified during the Phase IA, with a focus on the undeveloped portions of the property. Subsurface testing involved the excavation of STPs in the project area and metal detecting around the periphery of the previously identified earthworks.

STPs were excavated at 50-foot intervals across the testable portions of the project area. Each transect was labeled with a sequential letter, and STPs were given sequential alphanumeric designations to note their locations along each respective transect (e.g., STP A1) (Photo 3, p. 18). Shovel tests were not excavated in areas of known disturbance, excessive slope, or exposed bedrock. STPs measured approximately 12 inches in diameter and were excavated to penetrate at least 4 inches into sterile subsoil where possible. Shovel test radials were excavated at 25-foot intervals in cardinal directions from shovel tests that produced cultural materials.

All soils excavated from shovel test pits were passed through 0.25-inch hardware mesh cloth. Each natural stratum was given a stratum designation (e.g., L1) in order to delineate strata relationships. All artifacts were recovered and bagged by stratum. The shovel test numeric designation, level, excavator, date and material recovered were recorded on field tags for each level. Soil conditions, weather information, and notations on disturbances were recorded within field notes.

Photo 3: Archaeologist Carthon Davis Excavating Shovel Tests.

The metal detector survey was conducted by Dovetail staff who has received specialized training in using metal detectors at Civil War sites. Using Dovetail's Fisher 1270 and White's 9500/ pro psi metal detectors, Dovetail established a 25-foot transect grid and surveyed in a zig-zag pattern to ensure maximum coverage. Positive contacts were identified with pin flags. If historic materials were recovered a secondary sweep of the area was conducted to ensure that a specific patterning of cultural material was not present. In addition, once non-historic metal items were removed from the ground the area was swept again to ensure that modern debris was not obscuring the presence of buried historic materials. After all metal detector hits were excavated a hand-held GPS unit was used to map the locations of non-discarded metal artifacts. Because a portion of

the project area has a known Civil War presence based on the existing earthworks, an intensive metal detector survey was not completed so as to not unnecessarily impact the integrity of the site.

Laboratory Methodology

Recovered artifacts were checked into the lab using the shovel test list generated in the field. All recovered artifacts were washed with water and rubbed with a soft brush in groups according to provenience. Once cleaned, artifacts were cataloged according to type, field tags were replaced with more stable and legible tags, and provenience information was recorded on diagnostic artifacts using polyvinyl acetate and an archival pigma-free ink pen.

The artifact catalogue recorded general provenience information and quantity for each artifact type. Artifacts were broken into three general categories: historic, prehistoric, or natural. Artifact type was assigned according to a variety of generally accepted systems. Non-tool prehistoric lithics were cataloged assigned type according to the general stage of reduction, as primary, secondary, or tertiary (Callahan 1979; Crabtree 1972). Flakes that were partial or non-flake pieces that were still considered debris from stone tool production (shatter, angular debris, etc.) were given non-reduction sequence types (Andrefsky 1998; Whittaker 1994). Material type was recorded for all lithic artifacts.

Historic artifacts were divided into material type (ceramic, glass, metal, other) for basic analysis. The artifacts were then identified as to specific wares or manufacturing techniques. Ceramics were subdivided into refined and coarse earthenware, refined and coarse stoneware, porcelain, and semi-porcelain. Decoration such as applied paint, transfer print, and molding were also noted, and each fragment was also examined to determine specific vessel aspect (i.e., body, base, handle, rim). Specific ware types and manufacture dates were identified using Noel-Hume (1991), South (1977), Bartoviks (1980), Pittman, McFaden and Miller (1987) and Greer (1970). Architectural artifacts were identified based on manufacturing technique. Specifically, nails were recorded as hand-wrought, machine cut with wrought heads, machine cut with machine cut heads, and wire (Adams 2002; Nelson 1968). Bottle and vessel glass were also catalogued by manufacturing techniques, as well as color, use, attribute, and decoration (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Madden and Hardison 2002).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The potential of the project area to contain archaeological resources and NRHP-eligible architectural properties was assessed as part of the Phase IA survey. This was completed by searching the DHR site file maps and records, historic map projections, and examining the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) maps for the area. The research will be presented here again to provide contextual and comparative data for sites recorded during the Phase I survey.

CWSAC Map Review

The CWSAC maps revealed five recorded Civil War battlefields within the general vicinity of the project area: the First Battle of Fredericksburg took place on December 11–15, 1862; the Second Battle of Fredericksburg occurred on May 3, 1863; the Battle of Salem Church or Bank's Ford took place on May 3–4, 1863; the Battle of Chancellorsville was fought from April 30–May 6, 1863; and the Battle of Wilderness, fought May 5–7, 1864. Although all five are not located within or adjacent to the current project area, they are all discussed here because they provide the necessary context for the proper evaluation of Civil War resources in this area. Each of these battles was integral to the impetus and outcome of one another (see Historic Context section for history of these engagements).

The boundaries for these battles were established by the CWSAC, aided by the American Battlefield Protection Program, in the early 1990s and revised in 2006. The project area itself is directly within the mapped boundaries of the Battle of Chancellorsville (088-5180) and the Battle of Wilderness (088-5183). Both battlefields have been determined to be eligible for the NRHP by the DHR. The boundaries for these battles, as currently mapped, include both the regions of direct fighting as well as the major travel routes for marching soldiers. Although, much of the battlefield has succumbed to urban occupation, many portions of the core area of the battles remain intact with land owned by the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, including portions immediately south and east of the current project area.

The formal boundaries of the first and second Battles of Fredericksburg are approximately 3.8 miles to the east of the project area and cover all of the downtown area and extend from Ruffins Pond/Massaponax on the South to Fall Hill Avenue on the north. The area includes both the regions of direct fighting as well as the major travel routes for marching soldiers. Because of continual urban occupation of most of the battlefield, the above-ground remains related to the battle, such as earthworks, are primarily located within the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, located south of downtown and west of Route 2/17.

Archaeological Sites

The background research conducted at the DHR revealed that there are 15 previously recorded archaeological sites (Table 1, p. 22) and six previously recorded architectural properties within one mile of the project area (Table 2, p. 23). The majority of the previously recorded archaeological sites are historic, most of which are affiliated with the Civil War occupation of the region. Site 44SP0438 was identified as a Confederate lunette, and 44SP0181 was used by General Hooker as a headquarters during the Battle of Chancellorsville. Sites 44SP0443 and 44SP0450 are recorded with the DHR as a series of earthworks. It appears that 44SP0443 was occupied by Confederates while 44SP0450 was occupied by the Union Army XII Corps. The remaining sites consist of burials, single dwellings, prehistoric camps, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp, and a road trace.

Table 1: Previously Identified Archaeological Resources within One-Mile of the Project Area.

DHR #	Type	Temporal Period	Context/Artifacts
44SP0150	Cemetery; Battlefield; Single Dwelling	Nineteenth Century	Cemetery's earliest grave is 1812, and latest 1860—total of 25 graves; Fairview House destroyed
44SP0161	Single Dwelling	Nineteenth Century	2 ½ story house built of wood (destroyed)
44SP0181	Single Dwelling	Third Quarter of the Nineteenth Century	Gen. Hooker's Headquarters. 1 foundation visible.
44SP0247	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	8 quartz flakes
44SP0435	Camp	First and Second Quarter of the Twentieth Century	CCC camp from 1933 to 1942.
44SP0436	Other (Domestic)	Nineteenth Century	Structural platform. Possible associated with Van West House.
44SP0437	Grave/burial	Third Quarter of the Nineteenth Century	4 excavated graves, likely field burials during battle.
44SP0438	Other (Military/Defense)	Third Quarter of the Nineteenth Century	Confederate lunette
44SP0439	Outbuilding	Twentieth Century	Structural platform associated with 20th century house removed by NPS.
44SP0440	Road	Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century	Trace of historic Mountain Road, most likely location of wounding of Stonewall Jackson
44SP0441	Dependency	Nineteenth Century	Associated with Van West House
44SP0442	Other (Military/Defense)	Third Quarter of Nineteenth Century	Isolated rifle pit
44SP0443	Earthworks	Third Quarter of Nineteenth Century	Shelter trench with rifle pit
44SP0445	Temporary Camp	Third Quarter of Nineteenth Century	Scattered military structural remains; encampment area
44SP0450	Earthworks	Third Quarter of Nineteenth Century	Shelter trench (100 ft. long)

Architectural Properties

A total of six previously recorded architectural resources are located within a one-mile radius of the project area (Table 2). Two of these resources are historic districts: the Chancellorsville Battlefield (088-5180) and the Wilderness Battlefield (088-5183). The area also contains the ruins of the Chancellorsville Inn (circa 1816) (088-0017). This two-story building had a brick structural system with interior-end chimneys and a gable roof.

Table 2: Previously Identified Architectural Resources within One Mile of the Project Area.

DHR #	Name	Description	Period
088-0017	Chancellorsville Inn Ruins	2-Story, Interior chimneys, Brick structure	circa 1816
088-0195	Hunting Run and Hawkins Farm	2-Story, Side gable roof, Weatherboard siding	circa 1860
088-5180	Chancellorsville Battlefield	Civil War Battlefield	1863
088-5183	Wilderness Battlefield	Civil War Battlefield	1864
088-5227	Fairview Access Road	Built for access to industrial complex when privately owned land. NPS obtained land in 1976 (no historical significance)	circa 1960
088-5230	Chancellorsville Battlefield Visitor Center Chlorination Facility	2 structure complex: 1) small, 1-room, concrete block structure; 2) concrete holding area for in-ground tank, usage halted in late 1970s	1973

Previous Surveys in Project Vicinity

In addition to a general one-mile radius search, Dovetail also conducted limited research on other Phase IA and Phase I archaeological work conducted in the general area. Phase I-level research is generally directed towards several specific goals including the basic determination and identification of a site (temporal affiliation), the integrity of a site, and potential of a site to address important research questions through excavation and analysis.

Of the many cultural resource studies conducted throughout Spotsylvania County, less than five of these have been conducted around the current project area. This is largely due to the project area's close proximity to NPS property and battlefield districts, where federal ownership limited development. Dovetail conducted a Phase I survey in 2006 for the Spotsylvania County Parks and Recreation to the north of the current project area at the intersection of Elys Ford Road and the Rapidan River. Six new sites were identified during the Phase I survey including traces of the Old Elys Ford Road.

In 1989, Elund Rothwell identified archaeological site 44SP0161, during a Phase IA archaeological survey. The site, located in Spotsylvania County, consists of a nineteenth

century wood-framed, single-family dwelling. The now-destroyed dwelling is within a vacant field owned by the NPS. No artifacts were collected during this survey.

In 2002, Dr. Clarence Geier of James Madison University identified archaeological site 44SP0435, during a Phase IA archaeological survey. Located in Spotsylvania County, the site consists of remains from a CCC camp used from 1933 until 1942. The site is located in open woods, owned by the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. The survey identified several above-surface structural remains. In 2006, Cultural Resources Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey, across a portion of the site, for a proposed sand-salt storage facility. Artifacts recovered consisted of two brick fragment, one wire nail, a colorless bottle fragment, and a colorless window glass fragment.

In 2010 Dovetail conducted a Phase IA of the 17.8-acre St. Patrick's Church parcel. Upon the completion of the survey Dovetail recommended that subsurface investigations be conducted on a portion of the land due to limited ground disturbance and the identification of as a series of intact earthworks. The architectural investigation suggested that the review of above-ground resources should cover the entire parcel and surrounding viewshed.

RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

The survey work revealed that the project area is wooded with a high density of secondary growth of deciduous trees and light density of new growth. The ground surface is currently covered with detritus along the ridge tops and side slopes leading to La Roque Run. Due to the limited amount of surface vegetation, the ground surface visibility is very good on the ridge top. The project area provided high ground visibility throughout.

Architectural Survey

The architectural survey involved a vehicular and pedestrian evaluation of all above-ground resources within the project architectural APE, defined as the project footprint and any areas where alterations to a resources setting and feeling could occur. During the survey, it was found that all buildings within the project APE are less than 50 years in age. This includes the church complex and associated outbuildings, parking lots, and landscape alterations (see Photo 2, p. 2). Because these resources do not meet the age criteria for the NRHP and they do not have notable significance to rise above the construction date threshold, they were not deemed historic properties.

Beyond the parcel boundaries, however, the project area is located within two previously recorded battlefields: Chancellorsville (088-5180) and Wilderness (088-5183) (Figure 3, p. 26). These Civil War-era resources include landscapes, buildings, and ruins associated with intense battles between the Union and Confederate armies. Some of the land within each resource is now owned by the NPS, but large swaths of land within the NRHP-eligible resource boundaries are in private hands. Hallmarks of each battlefield are undeveloped woodlands, small tributary waterways, and above-ground objects and structures that represent the landscape at the time of the fighting. Although the project parcel has been partially developed through the construction of the church and parking lots, this limited construction has not destroyed the location, setting, feeling, and association of these two resources. As such, Dovetail recommends that both battlefields remain eligible for the NRHP as architectural properties.

Archaeological Survey

During the Phase IA pedestrian inspection, it was determined that 7.5 acres, mainly in the north and west segments of the project parcel, were disturbed through church-related development. Approximately 10 acres were undeveloped and had a high potential for archaeological deposits, especially Civil War-era materials given the presence of intact earthworks associated with the Battle of Chancellorsville during the spring of 1863. As such, a subsurface investigation of 10 acres area was completed to determine the extent of the potential archaeological deposits in the area. These materials could possibly

provide additional information on battle maneuvers and troop occupation of the area during that time period.

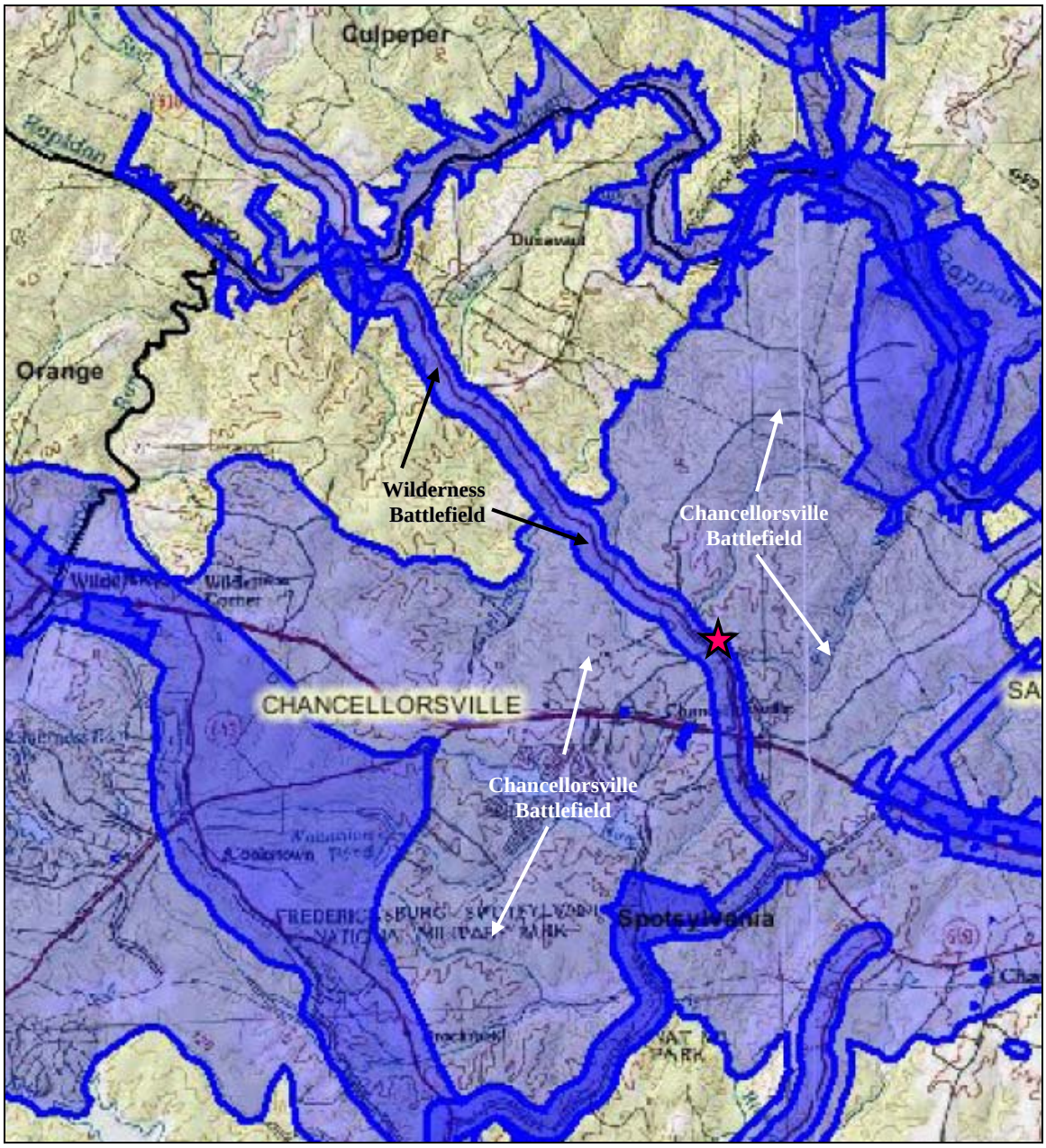

Figure 3: NRHP-Eligible Boundaries of the Chancellorsville and Wilderness Battlefields in Relation to the Current Project Area (noted by pink star) (Base Map: DHR Data Sharing System, October 4, 2010)

A total of 160 STPs was excavated across the project area (Figure 4, p. 28). The average depth of STPs was 16.2 inches with a maximum depth of 29 inches. The average depth of A-horizon soils was 8.4 inches with a maximum of 28 inches. In general the profiles displayed a dark yellowish brown silty loam A-horizon overlying a yellowish brown clay

subsoil. Some disturbance was noted during the survey and was found along the edges of the smaller drain field and typical deflated soils were noted along the sideslopes leading to the drainage associated with La Roque Run.

One historic site (44SP0638) with associated earthworks (088-5365) and one isolated find was recorded during the survey. A total of eight artifacts was recovered, all of which were historic and are likely linked to the Civil War occupation of the area. The isolated find and archaeological site will be discussed below.

Isolated Find

ISF1 –MD-3, located along the eastern boundary of the project area, south of a drain field, produced one cut nail (see Figure 4, p. 28). Even though the presence of cultural material generally represents cultural activity in the area during a particular period, they likely do not represent concentrated activities. For this reason this artifact has been defined as an isolated find rather than an archaeological site. No additional archaeological work is recommended at this location.

Site 44SP0638 & 088-5365

Site Description

Site 44SP0638 and its associated earthworks (088-5365) date to the second half of the nineteenth century. The site is located in the southern portion of the overall St. Patrick's Church parcel parallel with the east side of Ford Road and north of the NPS property boundary (Figure 5, p. 29) within the St. Patrick's property boundaries. This site measures approximately 645 feet northwest to southeast x 480 feet southwest to northeast and comprises approximately 6 acres. The majority of the site is defined by intact earthworks (088-5365) representing the Civil War occupation of the area. These earthworks extend outside of the project area onto NPS property and are associated with the Chancellorsville campaign. The site as a whole is defined by the intact earthworks, positive shovel tests, and metal detector hits where historic cultural material was collected and believed to be associated with the occupation of the earthworks. Because the earthworks extend outside of the St. Patrick's Church parcel boundary, the limits for archaeological site 44SP0638/088-5365 are determined by the St. Patrick's property boundary on the south and west. Negative shovel tests define the northern and eastern extent of the site (see Figure 4, p. 28).

The survey revealed that the soils across the site are moderately deep. The average shovel test depth for this site was 17 inches with the deepest being 24 inches (Figure 6, p. 30). The average depth of A-horizon soils at the site was 8.5 inches with the deepest being 28 inches. All cultural material was recovered from A-horizon soils. The stratigraphy of the site generally consists of a grayish brown silty loam A-horizon over a culturally sterile brownish yellow silty clay B-horizon subsoil.

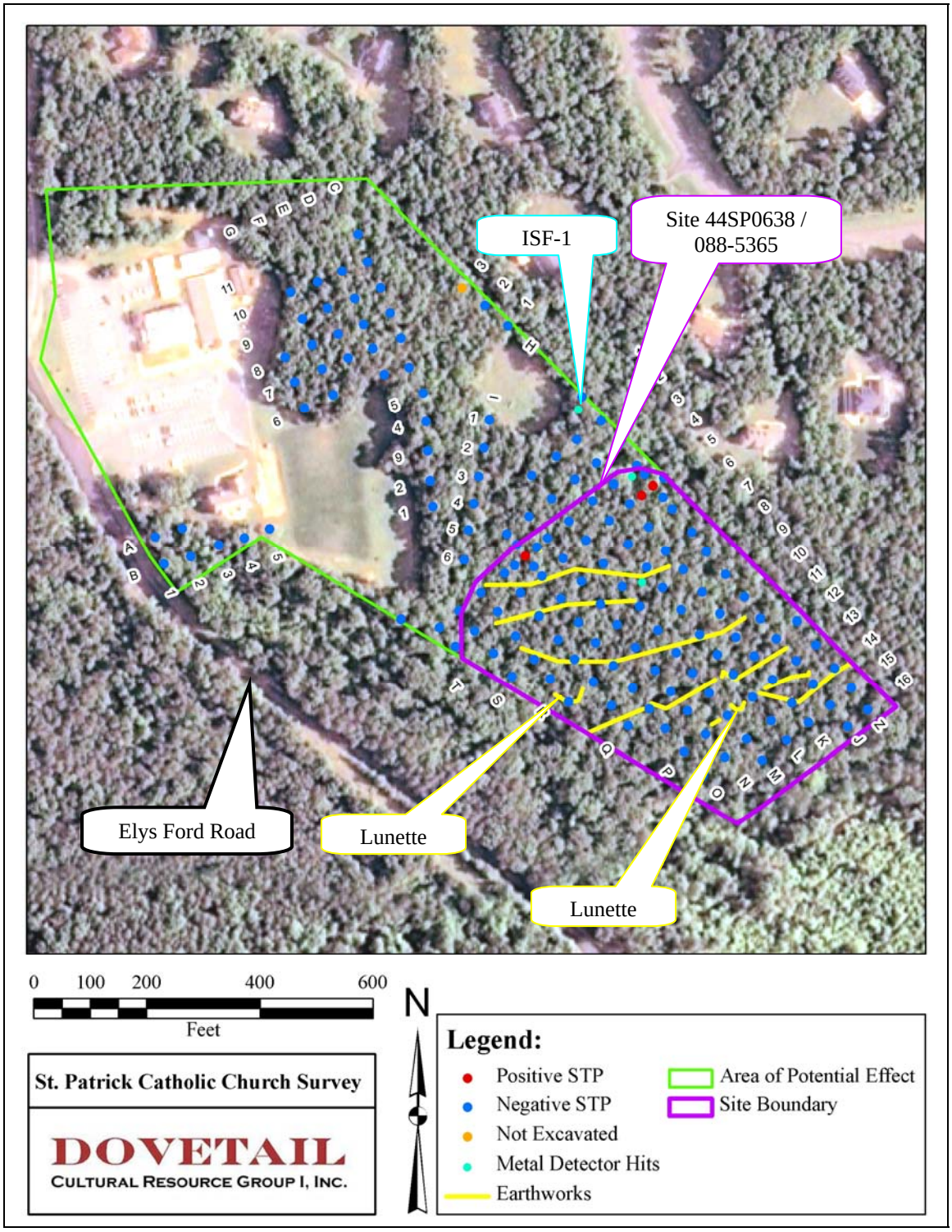

Figure 4: Base Map of Archaeological Testing.

A total of seven artifacts was recovered from three shovel tests and two metal detector hits excavated across the site. These items consist of a musket ball, a buckshot from a buck and ball set, two cut nails (1810–1890), a 5/64-inch diameter white clay pipe stem fragment, and an unidentifiable piece of iron. While this assemblage is small compared to the size of the site identified during the survey the battle entrenchments provide the most data on the relative date and use of the site as well as its potential for intact archaeological deposits. As previously stated, in an effort to retain the integrity of the site, metal detecting was only conducted on the periphery of the believed site boundary. This reduced the amount of disturbance while still gathering pertinent information on the site. It is probable that many additional artifacts are located within the center of the site.

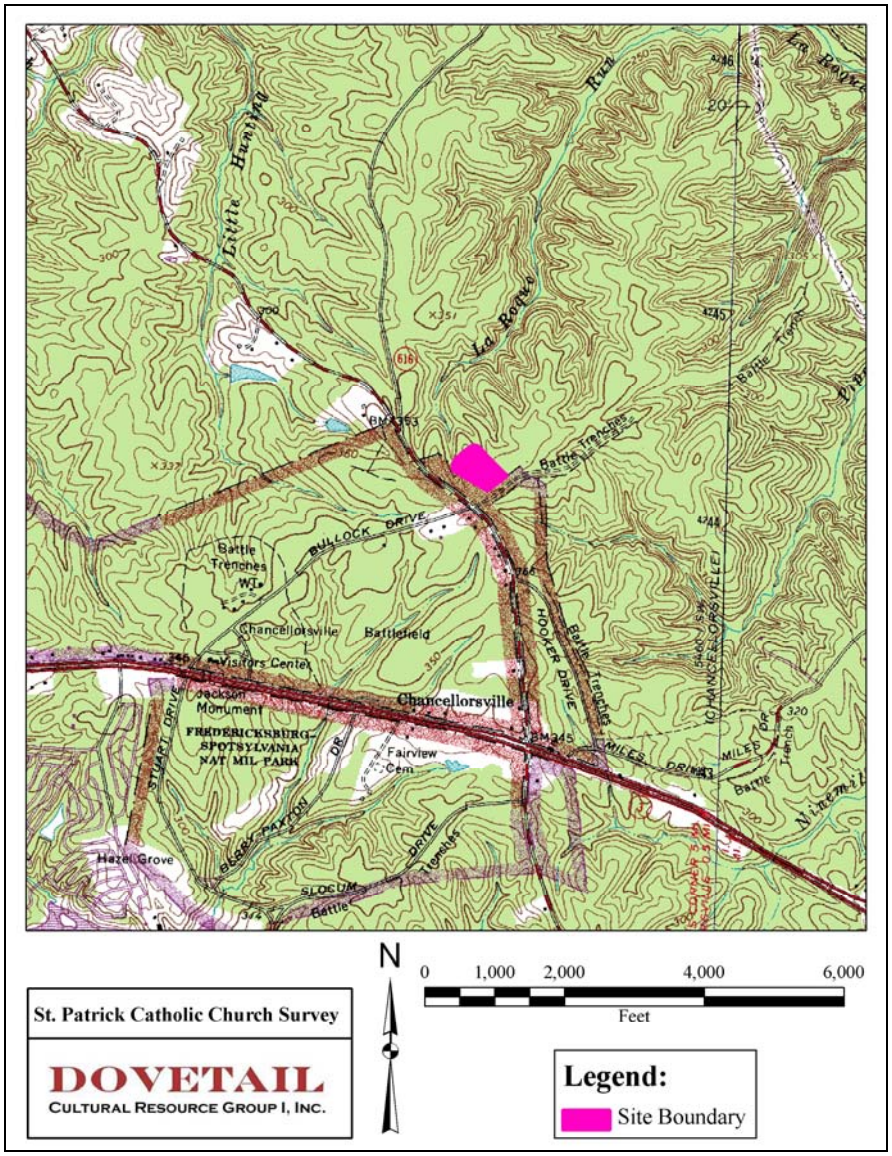

Figure 5: Location of Site 44SP0638/088-5365 on the 1994 USGS Chancellorsville 7.5-Minute Quadrangle (USGS 1994).

The earthworks and associated artifacts located within site 44SP0638 are related to the Union Army occupation of the area during the Battle of Chancellorsville in the spring of 1863 (Figure 7–Figure 10, pp. 30–32). The trenches consist of four trench lines each of which extends for approximately 450 feet east-west and are positioned perpendicular with Elys Ford Road. A fifth and sixth trench are situated at the southeast corner of the property and measure roughly 200 feet. In general, the trenches are rectangular-shaped features designed to hold and protect infantry during the battle. All trenches had a low earthen mound in front of them, which would have provided additional protection for the men using the trench (Photo 4–5, pp. 33). The trenches were excavated with whatever tool was available. The earth was excavated and then thrown in front to ensure additional coverage.

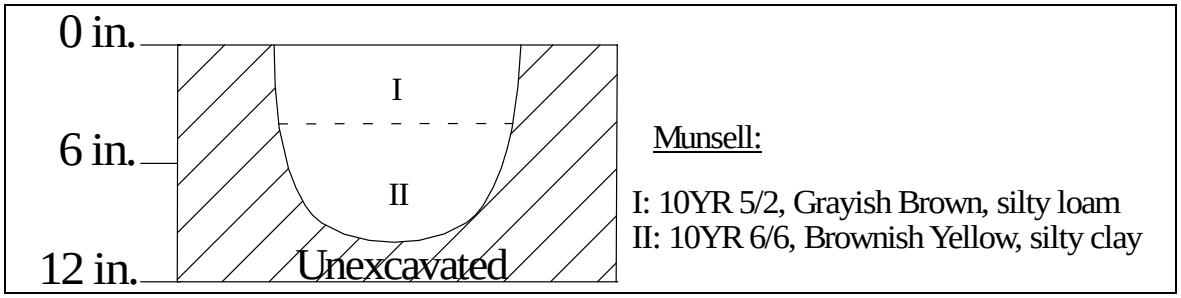

Figure 6: Typical Shovel Test Profile for Site 44SP0638.

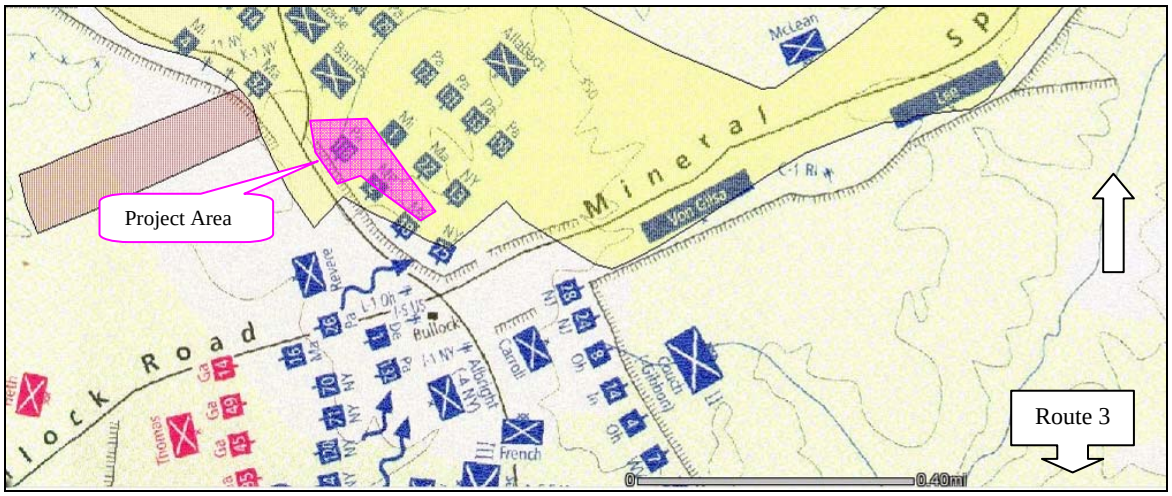

Figure 7: Map Showing Position of Union Army in the
Current Project Area (Georgia Institute of Technology 2010).

In addition two lunette-like features were noted as part of this earthwork system within the St. Patrick's property. Lunettes are crescent-shaped features built to hold and defend cannons. Typically, they are found on the crest of hills or along waterways and were usually occupied by eight men, all needed to man the cannon (Mink 2004). However, near the end of the war the number of people manning the cannon decreased.

Lunettes were constructed by building up earth that was excavated from a shallow ditch that ran around the exterior of the lunette. The shallow ditch served two purposes: one, the creation of a ditch was an additional deterrent to oncoming troops; and two, by using soils from the exterior ensured that the cannon would rest on a flat stable surface. No shovels were used to build these features because the soldiers could not carry them. Instead, bayonets, tin plates, and tin cups were made use of to form these earthworks. No army standard was established for the construction of earthworks, however it appears that they were consistent in construction techniques. In general, it was up to the commander or the individual excavator to determine any fine distinctions suitable for a particular situation.

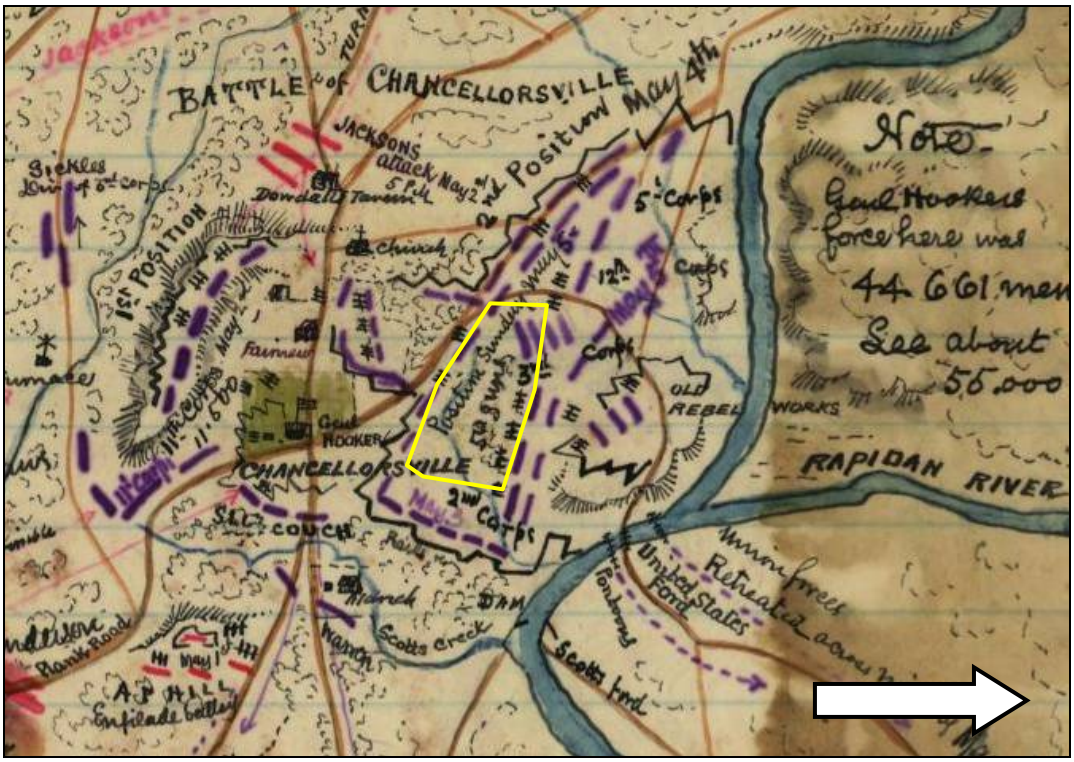

Figure 8: The Battle of Chancellorsville, Va., including operations from April 29th to May 5th, 1863 (Library of Congress 1863a). Purple lines (Union) mark troop positions and black hatching indicates batteries.

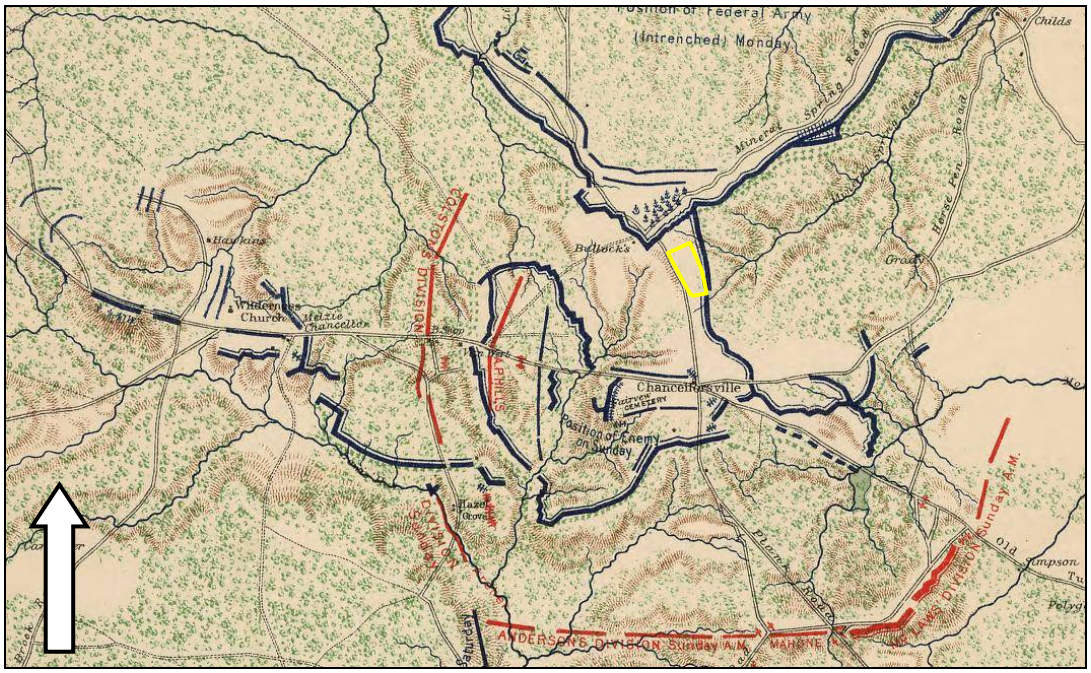

Figure 9: Sketch of the battles of Chancellorsville, Salem Church, and Fredericksburg, May 2, 3, and 4, 1863 (Library of Congress 1863b).

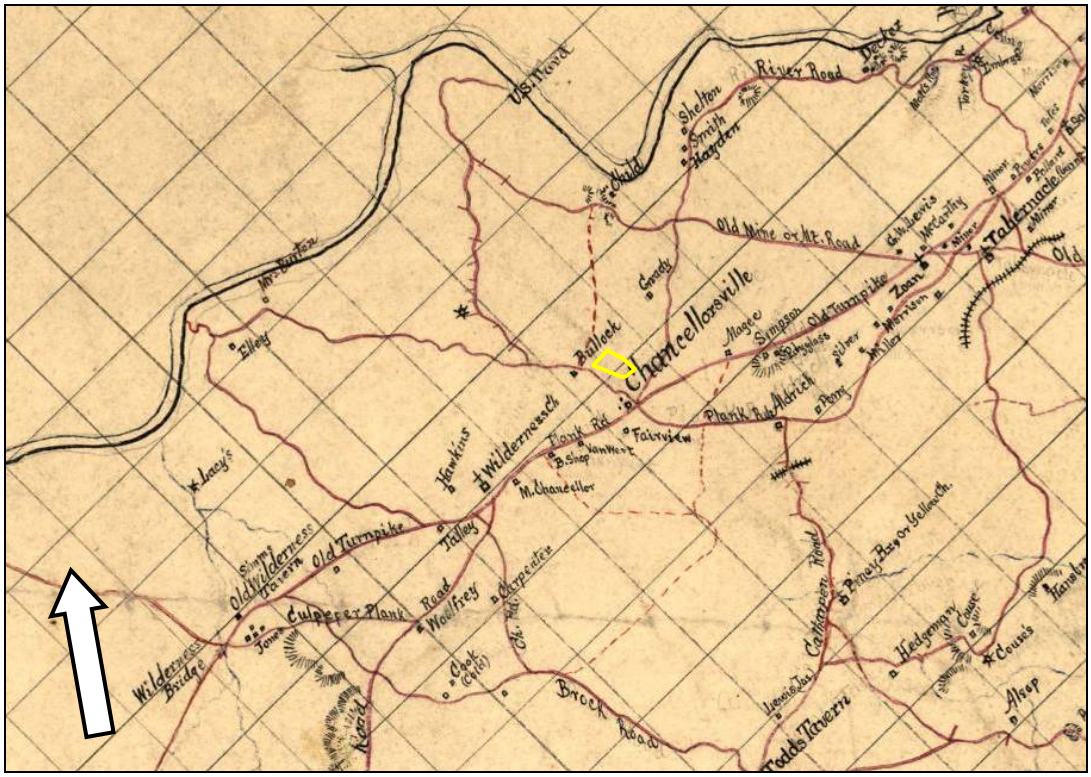

Figure 10: Map of Spotsylvania and Caroline Counties, Virginia (Library of Congress 186-)

Photo 4: View of Trench Mound, Facing East.

Photo 5: View of Trench, Facing Northeast.

Evaluation and Significance

The significance of site 44SP0638 and contributing resource 088-5365 was evaluated in relation to the NRHP eligibility criteria. The site was evaluated in regards to Criterion A, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion B, for its association with people significant in our nation's history; Criterion C, for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a style; and Criterion D, for its potential to yield information important in history.

Based on the archaeological survey, the materials recovered from site 44SP0638 along with the intact earthworks located on the property are an excellent example of the Civil War activity in the area during the Chancellorsville campaign in 1863. Sites of this type are rapidly disappearing in Spotsylvania County due to encroaching development. As such, this site has the potential to reveal additional information on the Civil War presence in the Piedmont during the Civil War Period (1861–1865) (NRHP Criterion D).

There is no significant association between these deposits and significant persons (Criterion B), nor do the deposits illustrate the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). However, the site is located within the boundaries of the Chancellorsville and Wilderness Battlefield, and the identified deposits and battle trenches have the potential to represent the significant attributes of the battle and could possibly present new information on battle activities or military occupation of the area (Criterion A). As such, Dovetail recommends that this site is Potentially Eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and D as an individual resource. The associated earthworks (088-5365) are recommended as a contributing element to the archaeological site but it is suggested that they are not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Both the archaeological site and the earthworks are directly related to the surrounding Chancellorsville (088-5180) and Wilderness (088-5183) battlefields. Because both resources have attributes that render them significant under Criteria A and D, Dovetail also recommends that both resources are contributing elements to the larger battlefield properties.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On behalf of Loveless, Dovetail conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey within the St. Patrick's Catholic Church property in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. The project area is located parallel with the east side of Elys Ford Road and southeast of the intersection of Route 616. More specifically, it is situated east and north of NPS land associated with the Battle of Chancellorsville, with the NPS boundary serving as a parcel boundary for the St. Patrick's property. The goals of the survey, designed to comply with NEPA and the NHPA, were to identify any historic properties over 50 years in age and to make recommendations on the NRHP eligibility for all identified resources.

The current project area runs through a portion of the mapped boundaries of both the Chancellorsville battlefield (088-5180), determined eligible for the NRHP in 2000, and Wilderness battlefield (088-5183), found eligible in 2007. Dovetail recommends that both resources retain the characteristics that rendered them eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Table 3). No other architectural resources over 50 years in age are within the project viewshed.

The part of the property that was determined to need subsurface archaeological investigations was based on the results of Dovetail's June 2010 Phase IA survey. A total of 10 acres within the 17-acre parcel were believed to have the potential for intact archaeological deposits, and it was this 10 acres that was investigated as part of this study. The archaeological survey comprised a pedestrian survey, subsurface investigations, and metal detecting. A total of 160 STPs and three metal detector hits was excavated across the 10 acres within the larger 17-acre St. Patrick's Church property. One historic site (44SP063) and the associated earthworks (088-5365) were recorded during the archaeological survey. These deposits are associated with Civil War-era activity that occurred throughout this region. Dovetail recommends that the archaeological site is Potentially Eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and D. Dovetail suggests that the earthworks are a contributing element to the archaeological site but they are not individually eligible for the NRHP. In addition, both the site and the earthworks are recommended by Dovetail as contributing elements to the surrounding two battlefields.

Table 3: Summary of Eligibility Recommendations.

DHR #	Description	NRHP Eligibility
44SP0638	Second Half of the Nineteenth Century Military Site	Potentially Eligible; Contributing to both 088-5180 and 088-5183
088-5180	Chancellorsville Battlefield	Eligible
088-5183	Wilderness Battlefield	Eligible
088-5365	Earthworks Associated with 44SP0638	Not Eligible as Individual Resource; Contributes to 44SP0638, 088-5180, and 088-5183

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APPENDIX A: SHOVEL TEST CATALOG

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Comments	Initials	Date
A1	I	0	3	7.5 YR 5/2 brown, silty loam		MG	8/30/2010
A1	II	3	11	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, compact silty loam		MG	8/30/2010
A1	III	11	15	7.5 YR 7/2 pinkish gray, silty clay		MG	8/30/2010
A2	I	0	13	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, compact silty loam	are appears to have been partially impacted by landscaping construction & clearing activities	MG	8/30/2010
A2	II	13	19	7.5 YR 7/2 pinkish gray mottled with 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, silty clay		MG	8/30/2010
B1	I	0	10	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/30/2010
B1	II	10	22	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow mottled W/ 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/30/2010
B1	III	22	26	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow mottled, clay		HL	8/30/2010
B2	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/30/2010
B2	II	5	19	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/30/2010
B2	III	19	23	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/30/2010
B3	I	0	9	10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/30/2010
B3	II	9	21	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam	very compact, 30% gravel	CD	8/30/2010
B3	III	21	25	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/30/2010
B4	I	0	12	10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
B4	II	12	25	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/30/2010
B4	III	25	29	10 YR 4/1 dark gray, clay		HL	8/30/2010
B5	I	0	4	10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silty loam mottled W/ 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay	disturbed mix located at edge of leveled field and fill for office building, field also houses drainage field	CD	8/30/2010
C1	I	0	9	7.5 YR 7/2 pinkish gray, silty clay	located in wooded area along edge of soccer/drain field	MG	8/30/2010
C1	II	9	14	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		MG	8/30/2010
C2	I	0	14	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/30/2010
C2	II	14	18	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay, very compact		CD	8/30/2010
C3	I	0	12	10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
C3	II	12	16	10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow, clay w/ flakes of 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown		HL	8/30/2010
C5	I	0	3	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam	halted to impenetrable gravelly soil	MG	8/30/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Comments	Initials	Date
C6	I	0	11	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/30/2010
C6	II	11	15	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay, very compact		CD	8/30/2010
C7	I	0	5	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
C7	II	5	13	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/30/2010
C7	III	13	17	10 YR 5/4 brown, clay		HL	8/30/2010
C8	I	0	10	7.5 YR 5/4 brown, silty clay loam	located on slope to wetland drainage	MG	8/30/2010
C8	II	10	14	7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown, silty clay		MG	8/30/2010
C9	I	0	12	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
C9	II	12	16	10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/30/2010
C10	I	0	5	7.5 YR 7/3 pink, silty clay loam	located 25' west of rda #4	MG	8/30/2010
C10	II	5	12	7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown, silty clay mottled W/ 7.5 YR 7/3 pink, silty clay loam		MG	8/30/2010
C11	I	0	10	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
C11	II	10	14	10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/30/2010
D6	I	0	9	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam	offset 5' to east	CD	8/30/2010
D6	II	9	13	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay, very compact		CD	8/30/2010
D7	I	0	9	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/30/2010
D7	II	9	24	10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow, silty clay		CD	8/30/2010
D7	III	24	28	10 YR 6/1 gray, silty clay loam		CD	8/30/2010
D8	I	0	6	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/30/2010
D8	II	6	16	10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow, silty clay		CD	8/30/2010
D8	III	16	20	10 YR 6/1 gray, silty clay loam		CD	8/30/2010
D9	I	0	8	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/30/2010
D9	II	8	18	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay, very compact		CD	8/30/2010
D10	I	0	10	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/30/2010
E7	I	0	9	7.5 YR 7/3 pink, silty clay loam		MG	8/30/2010
E7	II	9	13	7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown, silty clay mottled w/ 7.5 YR 7/3 pink, silty clay loam		MG	8/30/2010
E8	I	0	4	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam		MG	8/30/2010
E8	II	4	10	10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow, clay		MG	8/30/2010
E9	I	0	3	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam	halted to impenetrable boulder/rock layer	MG	8/30/2010
E9	II	3	5	10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow, clay		MG	8/30/2010
E10	I	0	7	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam	located on slope to n of wetland	MG	8/30/2010
E10	II	7	10	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		MG	8/30/2010
F6	I	0	8	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Comments	Initials	Date
F6	II	8	12	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, clay		HL	8/30/2010
F7	I	0	7	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
F7	II	7	11	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, clay		HL	8/30/2010
F8	I	0	7	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
F8	II	7	11	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, clay		HL	8/30/2010
F9	I	0	12	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
F9	II	12	16	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, clay		HL	8/30/2010
F10	I	0	6	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
F10	II	6	10	10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/30/2010
G6	I	0	8	10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown, silty loam		MG	8/30/2010
G6	II	8	12	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		MG	8/30/2010
G7	I	0	10	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/30/2010
G7	II	10	14	10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow, silty clay		CD	8/30/2010
G8	I	0	4	10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown, silty loam		MG	8/30/2010
G8	II	4	8	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		MG	8/30/2010
H1	I	0	6	10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown, silty loam		MG	8/30/2010
H1	II	6	10	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		MG	8/30/2010
H2	I	0	9	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
H2	II	9	13	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/30/2010
I1	I	0	5	7.5 YR 5/4 brown, silty clay loam		MG	8/30/2010
I1	II	5	10	7.5 YR 5/8 yellowish brown, silty clay		MG	8/30/2010
I2	I	0	10	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
I2	II	10	14	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/30/2010
I3	I	0	4	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam	excavation halted due to root impasse	CD	8/30/2010
I3	II	4	10	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay, very compact		CD	8/30/2010
I4	I	0	4	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/30/2010
I4	II	4	10	10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/30/2010
I4	III	10	14	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay, very compact		CD	8/30/2010
I5	I	0	9	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
I5	II	9	13	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/30/2010
I6	I	0	5	7.5 YR 5/4 brown, silty clay loam		MG	8/30/2010
I6	II	5	10	7.5 YR 5/8 yellowish brown, silty clay		MG	8/30/2010
J1	I	0	7	10 YR 5/1 gray, silty loam		MG	8/30/2010
J1	II	7	13	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, clay		MG	8/30/2010
J2	I	0	5	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/30/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Comments	Initials	Date
J2	II	5	9	10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/30/2010
J2	III	9	13	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay, very compact		CD	8/30/2010
J3	I	0	17	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
J3	II	17	21	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/30/2010
J4	I	0	7	10 YR 5/1 gray, silty loam		MG	8/30/2010
J4	II	7	15	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, clay		MG	8/30/2010
J5	I	0	14	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam	metal detector revealed a cut nail in stp wall	CD	8/30/2010
J5	II	14	19	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/30/2010
J5W	I	0	15	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
J5W	II	15	19	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/31/2010
J5N	I	0	18	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
J5N	II	18	22	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/31/2010
J5E	I	0	16	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
J5E	II	16	20	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/31/2010
J5S	I	0	17	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
J5S	II	17	21	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/31/2010
J6	I	0	5	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
J6	II	5	15	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
J6	III	15	19	10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/31/2010
J7	I	0	5	10 YR 5/1 gray, silty loam		MG	8/30/2010
J7	II	5	8	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, clay		MG	8/30/2010
J8	I	0	7	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
J8	II	7	13	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
J8	III	13	17	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
J9	I	0	3	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
J9	II	3	11	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
J9	III	11	15	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/31/2010
J10	I	0	7	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam	located in middle of old road bed	CD	8/31/2010
J10	II	7	17	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
J10	III	17	21	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
J11	I	0	3	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
J11	II	3	16	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
J11	III	16	20	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/31/2010
J12	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
J12	II	5	14	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
J12	III	14	18	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Comments	Initials	Date
J13	I	0	4	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
J13	II	4	15	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
J13	III	15	19	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/31/2010
J14	I	0	18	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
J14	II	18	22	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	9/3/2010
J15	I	0	4	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay	sub on top	HL	9/3/2010
J16	I	0	17	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty clay	located at nps boundary	HL	9/3/2010
J16	II	17	21	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	9/3/2010
K1	I	0	13	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
K1	II	13	17	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/30/2010
K2	I	0	16	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
K2	II	16	20	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/30/2010
K3	I	0	15	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
K3	II	15	19	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/30/2010
K4	I	0	14	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
K4	II	14	18	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/30/2010
K5	I	0	19	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/30/2010
K5	II	19	23	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/30/2010
K6	I	0	8	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		MG	8/30/2010
K6	II	8	14	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		MG	8/30/2010
K7	I	0	22	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam	located 5ft n of trench	CD	8/31/2010
K7	II	22	26	10 YR 5/6 strong brown, silty clay, compact		CD	8/31/2010
K8	I	0	8	7.5 YR 5/3 brown, silty clay loam		MG	8/31/2010
K8	II	8	14	7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
K9	I	0	14	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
K9	II	14	18	10 YR 5/6 strong brown, silty clay, compact		CD	8/31/2010
K10	I	0	4	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
K10	II	4	11	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
K10	III	11	15	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/31/2010
K11	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
K11	II	5	11	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
K11	III	11	15	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
K12	I	0	4	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
K12	II	4	8	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam	halted due to root impassef,	HL	8/31/2010
K13	I	0	8	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
K13	II	8	16	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
K13	III	16	20	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Comments	Initials	Date
K14	I	0	15	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
K14	II	15	19	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	9/3/2010
K15	I	0	20	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
K15	II	20	24	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	9/3/2010
L2	I	0	11	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
L2	II	11	15	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
L3	I	0	4	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
L3	II	4	11	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
L3	III	11	15	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
L4	I	0	14	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
L4	II	14	18	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
L5	I	0	12	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
L5	II	12	16	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
L6	I	0	17	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam	located approximately 20ft n of trench and 20ft w of possible earthwork feature	CD	8/31/2010
L6	II	17	21	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
L7	I	0	16	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
L7	II	16	20	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/31/2010
L8	I	0	18	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
L8	II	18	22	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
L9	I	0	17	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
L9	II	17	21	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
L10	I	0	18	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
L10	II	18	22	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clay		HL	8/31/2010
L11	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
L11	II	5	17	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
L11	II	17	21	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
L12	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
L12	II	5	20	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
L12	III	20	24	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/31/2010
L13	I	0	4	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
L13	II	4	14	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
L13	III	14	18	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
L14	I	0	3	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
L14	II	3	12	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
L14	III	12	16	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/31/2010
L15	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Comments	Initials	Date
L15	II	5	12	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
L15	III	12	16	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
M2	I	0	6	7.5 YR 5/3 brown, silty clay loam		MG	8/31/2010
M2	II	6	12	7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
M3	I	0	6	7.5 YR 5/3 brown, silty clay loam		MG	8/31/2010
M3	II	6	12	7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
M4	I	0	6	7.5 YR 5/3 brown, silty clay loam		MG	8/31/2010
M4	II	6	11	7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
M5	I	0	6	7.5 YR 5/3 brown, silty clay loam		MG	8/31/2010
M5	II	6	14	7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
M6	I	0	8	7.5 YR 5/3 brown, silty clay loam		MG	8/31/2010
M6	II	8	12	7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
M7	I	0	7	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
M7	II	7	14	10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
M8	I	0	11	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		MG	8/31/2010
M8	II	11	15	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
M9	I	0	9	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		MG	8/31/2010
M9	II	9	15	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
M10	I	0	9	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		MG	8/31/2010
M10	II	9	14	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
M11	I	0	8	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		MG	8/31/2010
M11	II	8	13	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
M12	I	0	11	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		MG	8/31/2010
M12	II	11	15	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
M13	I	0	8	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		MG	8/31/2010
M13	II	8	13	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
M14	I	0	7	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		MG	8/31/2010
M14	II	7	15	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
M15	I	0	11	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam	halted at nps boundary marker	MG	8/31/2010
M15	II	11	16	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N3	I	0	6	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N3	II	6	10	10 YR 5/4 brown, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N4	I	0	9	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N4	II	9	14	10 YR 5/4 brown, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N5	I	0	9	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N5	II	9	14	10 YR 5/4 brown, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N6	I	0	7	10 YR 6/2 light brownish gray, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Comments	Initials	Date
N6	II	7	12	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N7	I	0	28	10 YR 6/2 light brownish gray, silty clay	located on trench berm	MG	8/31/2010
N7	II	28	32	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N8	I	0	10	10 YR 6/2 light brownish gray, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N8	II	10	14	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N9	I	0	13	10 YR 6/2 light brownish gray, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N9	II	13	17	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N10	I	0	8	10 YR 6/2 light brownish gray, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N10	II	8	15	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N11	I	0	7	10 YR 6/2 light brownish gray, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N11	II	7	13	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N12	I	0	12	10 YR 6/2 light brownish gray, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N12	II	12	16	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N13	I	0	11	10 YR 6/2 light brownish gray, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N13	II	11	15	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
N14	I	0	11	10 YR 6/2 light brownish gray, silty clay	ends at nps boundary	MG	8/31/2010
N14	II	11	16	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
O3	I	0	3	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
O3	II	3	6	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
O3	III	6	10	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
O4	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
O4	II	5	12	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
O4	III	12	16	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/31/2010
O4N	I	0	4	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
O4N	II	4	6	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
O4N	III	6	10	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
O4E	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
O4E	II	5	12	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
O4E	III	12	16	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
O4S	I	0	4	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
O4S	II	4	12	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
O4S	III	12	16	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/31/2010
O4W	I	0	6	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
O4W	II	6	10	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
O4W	III	10	14	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/31/2010
O5	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
O5	II	5	13	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Comments	Initials	Date
O5	III	13	17	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/31/2010
O6	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
O6	II	5	16	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
O6	III	16	20	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
O7	I	0	7	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
O7	II	7	9	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
O8	I	0	4	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
O8	II	4	16	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
O8	III	16	20	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/31/2010
O9	I	0	17	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
O9	II	17	21	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
O10	I	0	4	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
O10	II	4	17	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
O10	III	17	21	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/31/2010
O11	I	0	6	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
O11	II	6	18	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
O11	III	18	22	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
O12	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
O12	II	5	18	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	8/31/2010
O12	III	18	22	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	8/31/2010
O13	I	0	3	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
O13	II	3	19	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
O13	III	19	23	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	9/3/2010
O14	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
O14	II	5	20	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
O14	III	20	24	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	9/3/2010
P4	I	0	8	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam	25ft s of road & 35ft n of a trench	CD	8/31/2010
P4	II	8	14	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
P4	III	14	18	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
P5	I	0	4	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam	located 15 ft s of a trench	CD	8/31/2010
P5	II	4	15	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
P5	III	15	18	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
P6	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam	located on n edge of a trench	CD	8/31/2010
P6	II	5	13	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
P6	III	13	17	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
P7	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
P7	II	5	19	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Comments	Initials	Date
P7	III	19	23	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
P8	I	0	6	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
P8	II	6	16	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
P8	III	16	20	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
P9	I	0	6	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
P9	II	6	17	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
P9	III	17	20	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
P10	I	0	4	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam	located 5 ft s of trench	CD	8/31/2010
P10	II	4	16	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
P10	III	16	20	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
P11	I	0	4	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam	located 10ft s of trench	CD	8/31/2010
P11	II	4	17	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
P11	III	17	21	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
Q4	I	0	5	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam	halted to impenetrable tree roots	MG	8/31/2010
Q4	II	5	10	10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
Q5	I	0	4	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		MG	8/31/2010
Q5	II	4	9	10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
Q6	I	0	3	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
Q6	II	3	15	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
Q6	III	15	19	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	9/3/2010
Q7	I	0	3	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
Q7	II	3	15	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
Q7	III	15	19	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	9/3/2010
Q8	I	0	4	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
Q8	II	4	14	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
Q8	III	14	18	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	9/3/2010
Q9	I	0	3	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam	boarders nps land	HL	9/3/2010
Q9	II	3	14	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
Q9	III	14	18	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	9/3/2010
R4	I	0	8	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam	located in small drainage channel	MG	8/31/2010
R4	II	8	14	10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
R5	I	0	9	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam	located in small drainage channel	MG	8/31/2010
R5	II	9	13	10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
R6	I	0	6	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		MG	8/31/2010
R6	II	6	14	10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown, silty clay		MG	8/31/2010
R7	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam	transect ends 30ft from nps land, located 50ft e of lunette which is on nps land	CD	8/31/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Comments	Initials	Date
R7	II	5	14	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
R7	III	14	18	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
S4	I	0	9	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
S4	II	9	13	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	9/3/2010
S5	I	0	7	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
S5	II	7	11	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	9/3/2010
T3	I	0	8	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		HL	9/3/2010
T3	II	8	12	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		HL	9/3/2010
Z12	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
Z12	II	5	14	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
Z12	III	14	18	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
Z13	I	0	6	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam	located in trench	CD	8/31/2010
Z13	II	6	12	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
Z13	III	12	16	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
Z14	I	0	22	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam	located within possible lunette	CD	8/31/2010
Z14	II	22	26	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
Z15	I	0	4	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam	located 5 ft n of trench	CD	8/31/2010
Z15	II	4	13	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
Z15	III	13	17	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010
Z16	I	0	5	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam	15ft n of nps boundary	CD	8/31/2010
Z16	II	5	15	10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, silty loam		CD	8/31/2010
Z16	III	15	19	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay		CD	8/31/2010

APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT CATALOG

SITE/AREA	STP	RADIAL	MD	LEVEL	CAT	TYPE	SUBTYPE / FORM	MATERIAL / DECORATION	SIZE / OTHER COMMENTS	COUNT	INITIALS	DATE
44SP0638	J5			I	PER	buck shot		lead	from buck and ball set		CD	08/30/10
44SP0638	J5			I	ARC	nail	cut		shaft and head / cut head	1	CD	08/30/10
44SP0638	J5	W		II	PER	ball shot			from buck and ball set	1	HL	08/31/10
44SP0638	O4			I	PER	pipestem fragment		white clay	five 64ths	1	HL	08/31/10
44SP0638			2		ARC	nail	cut		shaft and head / rosehead	1	HL	08/31/10
44SP0638			1		MET	possible horse tack		iron alloy		1	HL	08/31/10
ISF-1			3		ARC	nail	cut		shaft and head / cut head	2	HL	08/31/10

APPENDIX C: DSS FORMS

City/County: **Spotsylvania**

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: **44SP0638**

DHR Site Number: 44SP0638 **Other DHR Number:**
Resource Name:
Temporary Designation: 44SP9991
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation	Temporal Designation
Euro-American	19th Century: 2nd half

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Military/Defense **Example:** Earthworks
Comments/Remarks:
[2010 Gonzalez]

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): CHANCELLORSVILLE **Restrict UTM Data?** No

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4244491/269413/2

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Aspect: Facing west
Elevation (in feet): 350.00
Slope: 0-2%
Landform: ridge finger

Drainage: Rappahannock River
Nearest Water Source: La Roque Run
Distance to Water(in feet): 150
Site Soils: LaRoque Loam
Adjacent Soils: Nason Loam

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 450 feet by 400 feet **Acreage:** 4.10

City/County: **Spotsylvania**

Survey Strategy: Historic Map Projection
Observation
Subsurface Testing
Metal Detection

Site Condition: Intact Cultural Level

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

[2010 Gonzalez] The majority of the site is defined by intact earthworks representing the Civil War occupation of the area, which subsequently extend outside of the project area onto National Park Service property. Given this, the site limits are determined by the St. Patrick's property boundary on the south and west. Negative shovel tests define the northern and eastern extent of the site.

A total of seven artifacts was recovered from three shovel tests and two metal detector hits excavated across the site. These items consist of a musket ball, a buckshot from a buck and ball set, two cut nails (1810–1890), a 5/64-inch diameter white clay pipe stem fragment, and an unidentifiable piece of iron. While this assemblage is small compared to the size of the site, the battle entrenchments provide the most data on the relative date and use of the site as well as its potential for intact archaeological deposits. As previously stated, in an effort to retain the integrity of the site, metal detecting was only conducted on the periphery of the believed site boundary. This reduced the amount of disturbance while still gathering pertinent information on the site.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Religion **Example:** Forest **Dates of Use:** 2010/06/99

Comments/Remarks:
The land on which the site is located is owned by the St. Patrick's parish

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** Temporarily housed at Dovetail Lab

Assemblage Description:
[2010 Gonzalez] Artifacts consist of a musket ball, a buckshot from a buck and ball set, two cut nails (1810–1890), a 5/64-inch diameter white clay pipe stem fragment, and an unidentifiable piece of iron.

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** Dovetail

DHR Library Reference Number:
Reference for reports and publications:

City/County: Spotsylvania

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF 10 ACRES WITHIN THE ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC
CHURCH PARCEL
SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Yes	Dovetail	digital	2010/06/99

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance **Date:** 2010/06/99

Organization and Person:
Organization: Dovetail **First:** Kerry **Last:** Gonzalez
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:
The earthworks and associated artifacts located within site 44SP9991 are related to the Union Army occupation of the area during the Battle of Chancellorsville in the spring of 1863. The trenches consist of four trench lines each of which extends for approximately 450 feet east-west and are positioned perpendicular with Ely's Ford Road. A fifth and sixth trench are situated at the southeast corner of the property and measure roughly 200 feet. In general, the trenches are rectangular-shaped features designed to hold and protect infantry during the battle. All trenches had a low earthen mound in front of them, which would have provided additional protection for the men using the trench. The trenches were excavated with whatever tool was available. The earth was excavated and then thrown in front to ensure additional coverage.

Based on the archaeological survey, the materials recovered from site 44SP9991 along with the intact earthworks located on the property are an excellent example of the Civil War activity in the area during the Chancellorsville campaign in 1863. Sites of this type are rapidly disappearing in Spotsylvania County due to encroaching development. As such, this site has the potential to reveal additional information on the Civil War presence in the Piedmont during the Civil War Period (1861–1865) (NRHP Criterion D).

There is no significant association between these deposits and significant persons (Criterion B), nor do the deposits illustrate the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). However, the site is located within the boundaries of the Chancellorsville and Wilderness Battlefield, and the identified deposits and battle trenches have the potential to represent the significant attributes of the battle and could possibly present new information on battle activities or military occupation of the area (Criterion A). As such, this site is recommended Potentially Eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and D as an individual resource. Because the site has attributes that would make it significant under Criteria A and D it is recommended that the site could also contribute to the overall eligibility of the battlefield resources (088-5180) and (088-5183).

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#: **088-5365** ***Other DHR ID#:*** 44SP0638

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Elys Ford Earthworks {Function/Location}
Date of Construction: post 1863

Local Historic District :

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or eligibility information has not been documented in DSS at this time.

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia
County/Independent City: Spotsylvania
Magisterial District:
Town/Village/Hamlet: Chancellorsville
Tax Parcel:
Zip Code:
Address(s): Elys Ford Road {Current}
USGS Quadrangle Name: CHANCELLORSVILLE
UTM Boundary Coordinates :

NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing

UTM Center coordinates :
UTM Data Restricted?. No

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Private
Government Agency Owner:
Acreage: 4.10
Surrounding area: Rural
Open to Public: No
Site Description:

September 2010: The earthworks are located east of Ely's Ford Road just north of the intersection with Route 3. The area is moderately wooded with the St. Patrick's Church and associated buildings located on the parcel just to the north.

Secondary Resource Summary:

October 2010: none

Individual Resource Information

Count	Resource Types	Resource Status
1	Earthworks	Contributing

Individual Resource Detail Information

Resource Type.	Earthworks	*Primary Resource?*	Yes
Date of Construction:	post 1863 {Map}	*Accessed?*	No No trespassing
Architectural Style:	No Discernable Style	*Number of Stories:*	0.0
Form:		*Condition:*	Excellent
Interior Plan Type:		*Threats to Resource:*	Development

September 2010: The earthworks and associated artifacts located within site 44SP0638/088-5365 are related to the Union Army occupation of the area during the Battle of Chancellorsville in the spring of 1863. The system consist of four trench lines each of which extends for approximately 450 feet east-west and are positioned perpendicular with Ely's Ford Road. A fifth and sixth trench are situated at the southeast corner of the property and measure roughly 200 feet, and a lunette is also present. In general, the trenches are rectangular-shaped features designed to hold and protect infantry during the battle. All trenches had a low earthen

mound in front of them, which would have provided additional protection for the men using the trench. The trenches were excavated with whatever tool was available. The earth was excavated and then thrown in front to ensure additional coverage.

Lunettes are crescent-shaped features built to hold and defend cannons. Typically, they are found on the crest of hills or along waterways and were usually occupied by eight men, all needed to man the cannon. However, near the end of the war the number of people manning the cannon decreased.

Lunettes were constructed by building up earth that was excavated from a shallow ditch that ran around the exterior of the lunette. The shallow ditch served two purposes: one, the creation of a ditch was an additional deterrent to oncoming troops; and two, by using soils from the exterior ensured that the cannon would rest on a flat stable surface. No shovels were used to build these features because the soldiers could not carry them. Instead, bayonets, tin plates, and tin cups were made use of to form these earthworks. No army standard was established for the construction of earthworks, however it appears that they were consistent in construction techniques. In general, it was up to the commander or the individual excavator to determine any fine distinctions suitable for a particular situation.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

Component	Comp Type/Form	Material	Material Treatment
Foundation	Foundation - Solid/Continuous	Earth	

Historic Time Period(s): O- Civil War (1861 to 1865)

Historic Context(s): Military/Defense

Significance Statement

September 2010: Based on the archaeological survey, the materials recovered from site 44SP0638/088-5365, along with the intact earthworks located on the property, are an excellent example of the Civil War activity in the area during the Chancellorsville campaign in 1863. Sites of this type are rapidly disappearing in Spotsylvania County due to encroaching development. As such, this site has the potential to reveal additional information on the Civil War presence in the Piedmont during the Civil War Period (1861–1865) (NRHP Criterion D).

There is no significant association between these deposits and significant persons (Criterion B), nor do the deposits illustrate the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). However, the site is located within the boundaries of the Chancellorsville and Wilderness Battlefield, and the identified deposits and battle trenches have the potential to represent the significant attributes of the battle and could possibly present new information on battle activities or military occupation of the area (Criterion A). As such, this site is recommended Potentially Eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and D as an individual resource. The associated earthworks (088-5365) are recommended as a contributing element to the archaeological site but it is suggested that they are not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Both the archaeological site and the earthworks are directly related to the surrounding Chancellorsville (088-5180) and Wilderness (088-5183) battlefields. Because both resources have attributes that render them significant under Criteria A and D, it is also recommended that both resources are contributing elements to the larger battlefield properties.

Associated Events:

Event # 1,
Start Date: ca 1863 *End Date:* ca 1863 *Date Source:* Written Data
Event Notes:
These earthworks are associated with the Battle of Chancellorsville

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

National Register Criteria:

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#: **088-5365** ***Other DHR ID#:*** 44SP0638

Period of Significance:
Level of Significance:

Graphic Media Documentation

DHR Negative #	*Photographic Media*	*Negative Repository*	*Photo Date*	*Photographer*
	Digital and B/W	Dovetail	September 2010	K. Gonzalez

Bibliographic Documentation

Reference #: 1
Bibliographic RecordType: Report
Author: Kerry Gonzalez
DHR CRM Report Number:
Notes:
Gonzalez, Kerry, and Kerri S. Barile. 2010. "PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY WITHIN THE ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH PARCEL
SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA". Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date of CRM Event: September 2010
CRM Person: Dovetail CRG
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
September 2010: Site (44SP063) and the associated earthworks (088-5365) were recorded during a Phase I cultural resource survey of the St. Patrick's Church parcel.

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#: **088-5180** ***Other DHR ID#:***

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Chancellorsville Battlefield {Current}
Date of Construction: 1863

Local Historic District :

National Register Eligibility Status

Property has been recommended Eligible for listing or is listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia
County/Independent City: Spotsylvania
Magisterial District:
Town/Village/Hamlet: Fredericksburg
Tax Parcel:
Zip Code:
Address(s): Route 616 {Current}
Route 3 {Current}
Route 610 {Current}
USGS Quadrangle Name: CHANCELLORSVILLE
MINE RUN
SALEM CHURCH
UTM Boundary Coordinates :

NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing

UTM Center coordinates :
UTM Data Restricted?. No

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Private
Public - Federal
Government Agency Owner:
Acreage:
Surrounding area: Suburban
Open to Public: Yes
Site Description:

Chancellorsville Battlefield is located 11 miles west of Fredericksburg, astride Route 3. Portions of the site lies in areas owned and administered by the National Park Service, but large portions lie outside of park boundaries and are surrounded by developments.

August 2008: There have been no significant alterations to the resource since the previous survey.

Secondary Resource Summary:

August 2008: None

Individual Resource Information

Count	Resource Types	Resource Status
1	Battle Site	Contributing

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#: **088-5180** ***Other DHR ID#:***

Individual Resource Detail Information

Resource Type.	Battle Site	*Primary Resource?*	Yes
Date of Construction:	1863 {Site Visit}	*Accessed?*	
Architectural Style:	Other	*Number of Stories:*	0.0
Form:		*Condition:*	Fair
Interior Plan Type:			
		Threats to Resource:	Transportation Expansion Development

The Chancellorsville Battlefield was the scene of fighting between Confederate and Union forces from May 1, 1863 until May 6, 1863. Today it includes monuments/plaques, road beds, rifle pits, structures, ruins, archaeological sites, a cemetery, earthworks and trenches. 2114 acres of Chancellorsville Battlefield are owned by the National Park Service, which includes sites such as the Chancellor House site, Fairview, the Lee-Jackson Bivouac site, Catharine Furnace, the Burton Farm site, Jackson's flank march route, and portions of Hazel Grove. Areas outside of Park protection include the site of the May 2 attack on the Eleventh Corps, portions of Hazel Grove, the final Union line, and both Ely's and U.S. Fords.

August 2008: Since the previous survey, the resource has not been altered.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

Historic Time Period(s): O- Civil War (1861 to 1865)

Historic Context(s): Military/Defense

Significance Statement

1992: Chancellorsville Battlefield is significant as the site of Union and Confederate engagements during the Chancellorsville Campaign of May, 1863. The battlefield stands in the heart of Spotsylvania County, the fastest growing county in Virginia over the last 20 years. As Spotsylvania increasingly becomes a bedroom community of Washington, D.C., the battlefield will suffer from increased population, loss of historical viewsheds, traffic, congestion, and disturbing and flooding of historic lands.

August 2008: The Chancellorsville Battlefield still retains the characteristics that make it eligible for the NRHP.

Associated Events:

Event # 1, Historical Event
Start Date: April 30, 1863 *End Date:* May 06, 1863 *Date Source:* Site Visit/Written Data
Event Notes:
Dates of engagement at this battlefield.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

NR Count	NR Resource Type	NR Resource Status
1	Site	Contributing
Contributing: 1		

National Register Criteria: A- Associated with Broad Patterns of History

Period of Significance: 1863
Level of Significance:

NR Areas of Significance: Military

Graphic Media Documentation

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#: **088-5180** ***Other DHR ID#:***

DHR Negative #	*Photographic Media*	*Negative Repository*	*Photo Date*	*Photographer*
	B&W 35mm Photos		2001	
	B&W 35mm	Dovetail	August 2008	KBarile
24368	B&W/digital	DHR	March 05, 2008	Musumeci fr 1-11

Bibliographic Documentation

Reference #: 1

Bibliographic RecordType: Report

Author: Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.

DHR CRM Report Number: SP-72

Notes:

SP-72: Evaluation of Selected Civil War and Architectural Resources Proposed Spotsylvania Parkway, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, August 2001.

VDOT Project R000-966-103, PE 101
VDHR File #2001-0625

Prepared for: The Virginia Department of Transportation
and H.W. Lochner, Inc.
2727 Enterprise Parkway
Suite 203
Richmond, Virginia 23294

Prepared by:
Maral Kalbian
Bill Hall
and Loretta Lautzenheiser (Principle Investigator)
Coastal Carolina Research

Reference #: 2

Bibliographic RecordType: Report

Author: JMA, Inc.

DHR CRM Report Number: SP-108

Notes:

Cultural Landscape Assessments: Sunken Road, Salem Church, Chancellorsville Inn; Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Virginia. July 2004

Prepared for the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Serivce, July 2004

Reference #: 3

Bibliographic RecordType: Report

Author: Dovetail CRG

DHR CRM Report Number: SP-146

Notes:

SP-146: Cultural Resource Survey of the Route 3 Widening Project, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, September 2008. #2008-1561

Reference #: 4

Bibliographic RecordType: Report

Author: Dutton & Associates, LLC

DHR CRM Report Number: SP-156

Notes:

SP-156: Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Pagan Tract, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, September 18, 2009. #2009-1073

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#: **088-5180** ***Other DHR ID#:***

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date of CRM Event: May 06, 1992
CRM Person: Donald C. Pfanz
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Survey

CRM Event # 2,
Cultural Resource Management Event: DHR Staff: Eligible
Date of CRM Event: March 22, 2000
CRM Person: DHR
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
CWSAC; criterion A - NPS

CRM Event # 3,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date of CRM Event: July 2008
CRM Person: Sean Maroney
VDHR Project ID # Associated with Event: 2008-1561
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
Maroney, Sean, Heather Dollins, Bryce Stanley, and Kerri Barile. "Cultural Resource Survey of the Route 3 Widening Project, Spotsylvania County, Virginia." August 2008. Dovetail Cultural Resource Group I., Inc., Fredericksburg, Virginia.

CRM Event # 4,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Other
Date of CRM Event: January 24, 2007
CRM Person: ABPP
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
Preliminary survey data from American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) indicates that this historic Civil War battlefield is likely eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and likely deserving of future preservation efforts. This survey information should be reassessed during future Section 106/NEPA compliance reviews.

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#: **088-5183** ***Other DHR ID#:***

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Wilderness Battlefield {Historic}
Date of Construction: 1864

Local Historic District :

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia
County/Independent City: Spotsylvania

Magisterial District:
Town/Village/Hamlet:
Tax Parcel:
Zip Code:
Address(s): Route 20 {Current}
Route 621 {Current}
Route 613 {Current}
USGS Quadrangle Name: CHANCELLORSVILLE
MINE RUN
UTM Boundary Coordinates :

NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing

UTM Center coordinates :
UTM Data Restricted?. No

National Register Eligibility Status

Property has been recommended Eligible for listing or is listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Private
Public - Federal
Government Agency Owner:
Acreage:
Surrounding area: Rural
Open to Public: No
Site Description:

The battlefield straddles Routes 20 and 621, and lies west of Route 613. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County National Military Park owns and administers 2699 acres of the Wilderness Battlefield, including such important sites as the Wilderness Tavern, Ellwood, Saunders Field, the Chewning Farm, the Tapp Field, the Brock-Plank Road intersection, and most of the Union and Confederate trenchlines.

Those lands not protected by the Federal Government have been developed into residential communities. Lake of the Woods subdivision owns much of the land north of the Orange Turnpike (Route 20), including the staging area of John Gordon's May 6th attack. The Fawn Lake community controls nearly all the land south of the Plank Road (Route 621), including the unfinished railroad bed used by the Confederates to assail Winfield Hancock's flank. And the Lake Wilderness subdivision occupies a position in the very heart of the battlefield, between Union and Confederate lines.

Secondary Resource Summary:

Individual Resource Information

Count	Resource Types	Resource Status
1	Battle Site	Contributing

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#: **088-5183** ***Other DHR ID#:***

Individual Resource Detail Information

Resource Type.	Battle Site	*Primary Resource?*	Yes
Date of Construction:	1864 {Site Visit}	*Accessed?*	
Architectural Style:	No Discernable Style	*Number of Stories:*	0.0
Form:		*Condition:*	Fair
Interior Plan Type:		*Threats to Resource:*	Development

The battlefield straddles Routes 20 and 621, and lies west of Route 613. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County National Military Park owns and administers 2699 acres of the Wilderness Battlefield, including such important sites as the Wilderness Tavern, Ellwood, Saunders Field, the Chewning Farm, the Tapp Field, the Brock-Plank Road intersection, and most of the Union and Confederate trenchlines.

Those lands not protected by the Federal Government have been developed into residential communities. Lake of the Woods subdivision owns much of the land north of the Orange Turnpike (Route 20), including the staging area of John Gordon's May 6th attack. The Fawn Lake community controls nearly all the land south of the Plank Road (Route 621), including the unfinished railroad bed used by the Confederates to assail Winfield Hancock's flank. And the Lake Wilderness subdivision occupies a position in the very heart of the battlefield, between Union and Confederate lines.

The current site is composed of monuments/plaques, road beds, rifle pits, structures, interpretive materials, ruins (Wilderness Tavern), archeological sites, a cemetery, earthworks, burials, trenches, buildings and a railroad bed. The current land usage is agricultural and residential in nature.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

Historic Time Period(s): O- Civil War (1861 to 1865)

Historic Context(s): Military/Defense

Significance Statement

The opening battle of Grant's sustained offensive against the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, known as the Overland Campaign, was fought at the Wilderness, May 5-7. On the morning of May 5, 1864, the Union V Corps attacked Ewell's Corps on the Orange Turnpike, while A.P. Hill's corps during the afternoon encountered Getty's Division (VI Corps) and Hancock's II Corps on the Plank Road. Fighting was fierce but inconclusive as both sides attempted to maneuver in the dense woods. Darkness haulted the fighting and both sides rushed forward reinforcements. At dawn on May 6, Hancock attacked along the Plank Road, driving Hill's Corps back in confusion. Longstreet's Corps arrived in time to prevent the collapse of the Confederate right flank. At noon, a devastating Confederate flank attack at Hamilton's Thicket sputtered out when Lt. General Longstreet was wounded by his own men. The IX Corps (Burnside) moved against the Confederate center, but was repulsed. Union generals James S. Wadsworth and Alexander Hays were killed. Confederate generals John M. Jones, Micah Jenkins, and Leroy A. Stafford were killed. The battle was a tactical draw. Grant, however, did not retreat as had the other Union generals before him. On May 7, the Federals advanced by the left flank towards the crossroads of Spotsylvania Court House.

Associated Events:

Event # 1, Historical Event
Start Date: May 05, 1864 *End Date:* May 07, 1864 *Date Source:* Site Visit
Event Notes:

National Register Eligibility Information ***(Intensive Level Survey):***

NR Count	NR Resource Type	NR Resource Status
1	Object	Contributing

Contributing: 1

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#: **088-5183** ***Other DHR ID#:***

National Register Criteria: A- Associated with Broad Patterns of History

Period of Significance: 1864
Level of Significance:

NR Areas of Significance: Military

Graphic Media Documentation

Bibliographic Documentation

Reference #: 1
Bibliographic RecordType: Book
Author: Civil War Sites Advisory Commission
DHR CRM Report Number:
Notes:
Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields. Includes 3 books - Report, Volume I: Appendices, and Volume II: Battle Summaries

Reference #: 2
Bibliographic RecordType: Report
Author: Maral Kalbian
DHR CRM Report Number: SP-72
Notes:
SP-72: Evaluation of Selected Civil War and Architectural Resources, Proposed Spotsylvania Parkway, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, 2001. #2001-0625

Reference #: 3
Bibliographic RecordType: Report
Author: Dutton & Associates, LLC
DHR CRM Report Number: SP-156
Notes:
SP-156: Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Pagan Tract, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, September 18, 2009. #2009-1073

Reference #: 4
Bibliographic RecordType: Article
Author: Christopher Shea
DHR CRM Report Number: Preservation Magazine
Notes:
Fighting Back: Galvanized by a proposed Walmart supercenter, historians, residents, and Civil War buffs are struggling to protect a threatened battlefield in northeastern Virginia -- May/June 2010

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date of CRM Event: 1992
CRM Person: CWSAC
VDHR Project ID # Associated with Event: CWSAC - VA046
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Survey Form - no photos submitted - not dated or signed, but surveys occurred during the period between 1991 and 1993.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#: **088-5183** ***Other DHR ID#:***

CRM Event # 2,
Cultural Resource Management Event: DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
Date of CRM Event: January 24, 2007
CRM Person: ABPP
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Preliminary survey data from the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) indicates that this historic Civil War battlefield is likely eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and likely deserving of future preservation efforts. This survey information should be reassessed during future Section 106/NEPA compliance reviews.

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

Name: ..... Donald Pfanz
Title: ..... Staff Historian
Company: ..... Fredericksburg/Spotsylania National Military Park
Address: ..... 120 Chatham Lane
City: ..... Fredericksburg
Zip: ..... 22405 *State:* Virginia *Country:* USA / 0000
Phone/Extension: 703-371-0802
Relation to the Property: Informant